THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 52---No. 4. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday ry 26, 1870. Established 1818.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the te of $1,00 per square for first insertion, d for each subsequent insertion 50 c s. A liberal discount made on yearly d vertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this ype measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Cards.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.—Mrs. M. A. Binderdha just arrived from Paris and London with the latest designs, personally selected from the greatest novelties; also, the most elegant Trimmings to be secured in Paris. Laces, Ribbons, Velvets, Bridal Veils, Flowers, Head-dress, and Trimmed Paper Patterns, Dress and Cloak making. Exclusive agent for Mrs. M. Worth's celebrated system for cutting ladies dresses, basques, &c. N. W. corner of 11th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia. [sep22,3m.

BEAVER LADIES' SEMINARY.—The next term of this institution will commence on Tuesday, September 14, 1869. Every department will be furnished with experienced and competent Teachers. Miss Mary A. Buss, who takes the place of Miss Dever, graduated in Pittsburgh High school while the subscriber was in Principal, and her remarkable and experience as a teacher in this Seminary, those who desire to see our Catalogue, will call on or address the Principal,

D. H. A. M'LEAN.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE Opens its Fifteenth Annual Session on 8th of September, under the superintendence of the Principal, Rev. R. T. Taylor, A. M. Special attention will be paid to the preparation of teachers for the Common Schools. Vocal and Instrumental Music, by a competent teacher, at moderate rates. Lads prepared for College, or given a Business education. Languages, ancient and modern; by highly efficient teachers, as well as Painting, Drawing and Wax-work. Send for a Catalogue to

REV. R. T. TAYLOR, Beaver, Pa.

PREMIUM TRUNK FACTORY.—Joseph Liebler, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, &c., &c. No. 101 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. All orders promptly filled, and work Warrant. Factory corner of Fifteenth and Penn streets [junel6ly

J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of the old Foundry on, in Rochester, Pa., would be pleased to meet his old customers and friends who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, Heating Stoves, or any other kind of Castings, of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by

J. J. ANDERSON & SONS.

THE SHARON MILLS.—The undersigned takes this method of informing the public that they have purchased and taken charge of the Sharon Mills, formerly owned by the Messrs. Dargan, in Sharon, Beaver county, Pa. They have repaired them and are now prepared to do all kinds of grinding to the satisfaction of their patrons.—Their brands of flour will compare favorably with any in the market. Give us a call before going elsewhere. SAMUEL DAVIDSON & BRO.

DEN. T. PIERSOL, Attorney at Law and Surveyor of lands. Office opposite the Professor's Lawyer. [apr21ly.

A. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office in Mc Knight's building, east of Public Square, [mar21ly.

W. A. ROSE, M. D. tenders his professional services to the citizens of Beaver and surrounding country. Office in Mr. Brunson's drug store, on Water street, Rochester, Beaver county Pa. Consultation hours between 9 a. m. and 1 p. m.

Drugs furnished and prescriptions carefully filled at the above Drug Store.

Blanks of nearly all the different kinds for sale at the Argus office.

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law Beaver, Pa. Office in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Adams. Collections, &c., promptly attended to. [apr28-69-ly.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. J. Murray, of Bridgewater, has an "Office Right" to use the genuine GOODYEAR HARD RUBBER; consequently he does not use the Dry Rubber, or soap-stone, as a base for teeth.

Gold and Silver Fillings put in of the best material, and all work warranted.

Feb6ly.

Blank Constable's Sales for sale at the Argus office.

P. JEUNET, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 3d street, Beaver, Pa. (In room adjoining J. Wilson's office.) Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted. Engraving done to order. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a call.

Blank Mortgages for sale at the Argus office.

THOS. M'CREERY, Banker, corner of Third street and Diamond, Beaver, Pa. Money loaned on Government Bonds. Interest allowed on time deposits. We will also receive applications for policies in the NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF THE U. S. Also Merchants', Manufacturers' and Artizans' Co., of Pittsburgh, Office below the Court House.

JUNIY HERZ, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters. Boots and shoes made to order. A long experience in the business enables him to do work in a superior manner. Terms moderate. Shop on Third street near Rev. Mr. Bogleton's, Beaver, Pa. Give him a call on gaining elsewhere.

JOHN B. RUEST, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent. Deeds and other writings taken and acknowledgements taken. Having been duly commissioned as Agent for the first class Insurance Companies, represenring the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Insurance, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms. Also, agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all ports in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France. Office in Lyle's brick row, Diamond, Rochester.

Blank Subpœnas for sale at the Argus office.

FOR SALE.—Business Stand and Dwelling, at $5,000,—worth $8,000. A three story brick Dwelling and Store room, situated in Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa. The dwelling has eight rooms and a kitchen. Lot 70 feet front by 150 feet deep, on which is a bake oven and cellar, carriage house, stable, ice house, etc. The store is 28 by 32 feet, with fixtures all complete now occupied as a grocery, but has a good trade. The property will be sold with or without the stock of goods. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For further information inquire of Messrs. Croft & Phillips, 123 Fourth Ave. Pittsburgh, or on the premises.

A. S. HARVEY.

Bridgewater, Pa.

Local and Political copy

ALEXANDER & MASON,

M. ALEXANDER, late Col. 83 D. C. Vols. and ex. Post Master of Washington, D. C. } Solicitors of } J. M. MASON, Attorney at Law

American and European Patents, And Counselors at Patent Law.

Have many years experience as solicitors of Patents, corner Seventh Street opposite the Patent Office. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Papers carefully prepared and patents secured without delay.

Examinations in the Patent office *free of charge*, and advice *as to patentability* given *without charge* unless a patent is secured.

Send for Circular of Terms, Instructions and References. [aug 1 6ly

Blank Notes for sale at the Argus office.

LOOK HERE.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a large stock of goods of the latest styles for fall and summer wear, which he offers at very low prices.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice, and to the public for past favors, I have due attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER, Jr.

CENTRE ST., BRIDGEWATER.

Seasonable Goods For Farmers.

Randle's Agricultural Steamer and Cultivator, Burrell, Star and Virginia Corn Shellers, Sinclair, Telegraph, Mummas, Thomas, Climax, Gale's copper strip, Slade, Freeman's and Self Sharpening Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutters, Hay Presses, Grain Threshers, Powers, &c., &c. Send for price list.

W. W. KNOX,

163 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Beware of imitations of the Sinclair or Rochester Cutters. Be sure you see the name R. Sinclair & Co., cast in the machine. [oct14m.

HENRY LAPP,

Dealer in all kinds of

FURNITURE,

Brighton street above the Plow Factory,

Rochester, Pa.

The largest stock in Beaver county constantly on hand, and selling at the very lowest prices. [aug18.6m

Miscellaneous.

T. O. MORGAN.

SUCCESSOR TO

SHALLENBERGER BROS.

DEALER IN

Fine Family Groceries.

Queensware, Hardware,

NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME,

Country Produce Taken in Exchange for Goods.

Goods delivered free of charge in all the Villages.

aug19'68.

WALL PAPER

&

WINDOW SHADES

In great variety, also

SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS SLATES,

The largest and cheapest assortment of ALBUMS to be found in either city, at

F. E. WELL & CO'S.,

NO. 106 FEDERAL STREET.

ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN'A.

sept15-1y.

THE SUEZ CANAL!

WHILE the World is more or less excercised over the opening of the Suez Canal, the Public, in Beaver and vicinity, should not lose sight of the fact that

S. SNITGER & Co.

At their old stand in Beaver, Pa., are still furnishing to their customers everything called for in their line. They always keep a full assortment of

GROCERIES.

Flour, Feed, Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Spices,

Tobacco and Cigars;

And all other articles usually Kept in a First Class

GROCERY STORE.

From their long and intimate acquaintance with the Grocery, Flour and Feed business, and their disposition to render satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage, they hope in the future, as in the past, to obtain a liberal share of the public patronage.

Give us a Call

and see if we do not make it to your interest to call again.

jan5. S. SNITGER & CO.

To The Public.

THE Undersigned takes pleasure in informing the public that, notwithstanding the "dullness of the times," he has, as usual, a full supply of all articles connected with the

Grocery Business.

Among which may be found a full assortment of

Hardware,

Embracing everything usually called for In a country store:

A Large Stock of the Best

Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Syrups, &c., &c.;

All of which are fresh, and the best in the market. The best brands of

FLOUR

Can always be obtained at my Store, and at as low a price as can be afforded.

Cornmeal Feed, &c.,

Kept on hand, and sold in any quantity. His assortment of

Queensware, Glass &c.

Is complete, and will compare favorably with any stock in the county. In short, he aims to keep a

FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE,

And no pains nor efforts on his part will fail to make it such.

Having been in the Grocery Business for a number of years, and becoming familiar with it in all of its branches, he feels confident that he will be able

To Please his Patrons.

Remember the Stand.

Stewarts' Block,

Bridge street, Bridgewater Pa.

A. S. HARVEY.

jan5.1869-1y

HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINES,

$30.00.

The most perfect machine yet invented. Will widen and narrow, turn a heel or point the toe. It will knit plain or ribbed. It will knit stockings, drawers, shirts, &c., &c. It is cheap, simple and durable. It sets up its own work, uses but one needle, and requires no adjusting whatever. It will do the same work that the Lamb machine will do at a cost less than half as much and has not the tenth part of the machinery to get out of order. Circulars and samples mailed free on application. Agents wanted. All machines guaranteed.

STRAW & MORTON,

GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 20 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh Pa.

nov21-1y.

FLOUR.

Bucher & Ryder's Best,

made at Massilon, Ohio, is now taking the lead.

S. J. Cross & Co.,

ROCHESTER,

have it constantly for sale, wholesale and retail, at

Lower Figures

than any other Flour of the same

QUALITY

sold in the county.

oct6tf.

NEW GOODS!

Fall and Winter Wear.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS OF THE

LATEST STYLES,

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR

Gentlemen's Furnishing Good

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

WILLIAM REICH, Jr.,

mar24-tf BRIDGEWATER, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

Blank Deeds for sale at the Argus office.

ARARANTH Lodge No. 294, I. O. O. F. meets every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, in Rochester, in Coffin's Hall. [feb24-tf

SPRING STOCK.

CARPETS

Oil Cloths, Etc., Etc.

M'CALLUM BROTH'S,

51 Fifth Avenue, above Wood street,

PITTSBURGH, PA

Have on hand

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE MARKET.

From the Finest Qualities to the Very Lowest Grades,

WINDOW SHADES,

Fine and Common Table Covers, &c., &c.

Prices uniform to all, and the lowest.

M'CALLUM BROS.

mar24-1y.

Blank warrants for sale at the Argus office.

This is no Patent Medicine Humbug, gotten up to dupe the credulous, nor is it represented as being "composed of rare and precious substances brought from the four corners of the earth," carried seven times across the Great Desert of Sahara on the backs of fourteen camels, and brought across the Atlantic Ocean on two ships." It is a simple, mild, soothing Remedy, a perfect Specific for Catarrh and Cold in the Head, also for offensive Breath, Loss or Impairment of the sense of Smell, Taste or Hearing, Watering or Weak Eyes, Pain or Pressure in the head, when caused, as they all not unfrequently are, by the virulence of Catarrh.

We offer in good faith a standing Reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh that we cannot cure.

Sold by most Druggists Everywhere.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

Sent by mail post paid on receipt of 60 cents. Four packages for two dollars or one dozen for five dollars.

Send a 2 cent stamp for Dr. Sage's pamphlet on Catarrh. Address the proprietor, R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,

Buffalo, N.Y.

mar33-m6je3m-sep9m.dec.3m.;

HARDWARE,

Glass, Nails & Paints,

S. J. Cross & Co.,

ROCHESTER, Pa.

Buy in large quantities of manufacturers all kinds of

Building Hardware,

Such as Locks, Latches, Butts, Screws, Strap Hinges, Bolts, Sash Locks and Pulleys, Shutter Hinges and Fastenings, &c., &c.,

CARPENTERS' TOOLS,

Saws, Augers, Planes, Plane Bitts, Steel and Iron Squares, Try Squares, Bevel Squares, Braces, Brace Butts, Drawing Knives, Hammers, Hatchets, Adzes, Axes, &c., &c.

Plasterers' and Mason's Trowels.

FARMER'S TOOLS,

Shovels, Spades, Picks, Mattocks, Forks, Hoes, Breast, Trace, Draw, Halter, Dog & Cow Chains.

Also a full line of

Housekeepers Goods,

such as table and pocket Cutlery, Spoons, Scissors, Coffee Mills, Apple pearers, Sad Irons, &c., &c.

NAILS OF ALL SIZES,

Comprising Fence and Finishing, in any quantity, and as low as can be bought in the city.

GLASS,

A large supply constantly on hand of all sizes, and single and double strength, at manufacturers prices,

PAINTS.

WHITE LEAD, RED LED,

and every Color, dry and in oil.

MINERAL PAINT

WHITING, PUTTY,

Linseed Oil,

TURPENTINE, DRYER, ALCOHOL, GUM SHILLAC, VARNISHES,

PAINT BRUSHES, GLAZIER'S TACKS, &C.

We buy our White Lead by the ton at manufacturers, and can sell on as good terms as any house in or out of the city.

These goods are our

SPECIALTIES,

and we know we can make it the interest of consumers to buy from us.

☞All goods delivered in the vicinity and to railroad and river free of charge. Orders carefully filled.

S. J. CROSS & CO.

oct6,1y.

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. On and after Nov. 15th, 1869, Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—[Train leaving Chicago at 5.35, P. M., leaves Ont. y.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 2.15 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	EXP'S
Pittsburgh	1.35AM	6.45AM	9.15AM	2.15PM
Rochester	3.10	8.00	10.55 "	3.50
Salem	4.06	9.21	1.94PM	5.08
Alliance	5.15	11.15	3.25	6.00
Canton	7.00	1.35PM	5.22	7.46
Massillon	7.17	1.46	5.43	7.55
Orrville	8.00	2.25	6.19	8.33
Wooster	8.25	2.50	6.50	9.05
Mansfield	10.25	4.34	8.27	9.40
Crestline { A	2.10	6.40	6.00	10.10
" { P	3.15	7.00AM	7.20	10.25
Bucyrus	4.40	8.29	9.54	10.43
Upper Sandusky	7.15PM	7.10	7.38	11.15
Forest	7.44	8.01	8.05	11.45
Lima	9.50	9.05	9.15	1.55AM
Van Wert	4.56	10.18	10.21	3.00
Fort Wayne	6.50	11.50	12.05AM	5.20
Columbia	8.11	1.25PM	1.26	6.36
Warsaw	8.33	1.42	1.43	6.53
Etna	8.42	1.50	1.51	7.01
Chicago	10.40	3.35	3.50	9.20

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S
Chicago	4.50AM	9.20AM	5.05PM	9.30PM
Valparaiso	7.20	1.00	7.55	1.51 "
Plymouth	8.01	1.43	8.30	2.30AM
Warsaw	10.03	2.15PM	9.43	3.27
Columbia	10.55	2.53	10.27	4.03
Fort Wayne	1.15	4.55	11.40	6.00
Van Wert	4.13PM	8.26	1.27AM	9.10
Lima	5.25	9.53	2.53	10.30
Forest	5.53	4.40	3.40	9.40
Upper Sandusky	6.25	5.10	4.05	10.05
Bucyrus	7.15	5.46	4.47	10.46
Crestline { A	8.50	6.10	5.15	11.15
" { P	9.00AM	6.20AM	6.30	12.05PM
Mansfield	10.51	8.00	8.53	1.34
Wooster	12.35	9.37	10.15	2.57
Orrville	12.55	9.57	10.35	3.17
Massillon	1.43	10.41	11.17	4.04
Canton	1.58	10.56	11.32	4.18
Alliance	2.45	11.40	12.15PM	5.03
Salem	3.59	12.56PM	1.30	6.17
Rochester	5.05PM	2.05	2.35	7.25
Pittsburgh	8.15	5.40	5.55	10.50

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 8.45 p. m; New Castle, 9.15 p. m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 5.50 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 9.15 a. m; arr, at New Castle, 9.50a. m. Youngstown, 10.40 a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown 6.30 a. m; New Castle, 7.30 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10.10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 2.30 p. m; arrives New Castle, 5.20 p. m; Youngstown, 6.05 p. m.

H. MYERS,

General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. On and after Nov. 15th, 1869, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows,

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM	
Cleveland	8.15AM	12.35PM	3.25PM	
Euclid Street	8.28	12.46	3.40	
Hudson	9.30	1.40	4.45	
Ravenna	10.04	2.10	5.18	
Alliance	11.00	2.49	6.00	
Bayard	11.23	3.15		
Wellsville	1.05PM	4.55		

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM	
Wellsville	8.35AM	2.55PM		
Bayard	10.25	5.10		
Alliance	11.23	6.30	7.25AM	
Ravenna	12.18PM	6.41	8.15	
Hudson	12.42	6.56	8.55	
Euclid Street	1.46	7.19	9.50	
Cleveland	2.00	7.30	10.10	

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S		MAIL.	ACCOM
Bellair	5.15AM	7.25AM	1.15PM	4.20PM
Bridgeport	5.25	8.15	2.00	4.40
Steubenville	7.00	10.05	3.30	6.00
Wellsville	8.15	12.25PM	4.55	
Smith's Ferry	8.40	1.46	5.16	
Beaver				
Rochester	9.25	2.20	5.30	
Pittsburgh	11.05	3.25	6.35	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM	ACCOM
Pittsburgh	6.25AM	1.55PM	3.50PM	
Rochester	7.35	2.55	5.00	
Beaver				
Smith's Ferry	8.17	3.23	5.48	
Wellsville	8.50	4.15	6.20	
Steubenville	9.50	5.20		7.05AM
Bridgeport	10.05	6.25		8.15
Bellair	10.15	6.40		8.30

* This is a mixed train to Wellsville and an express train from Wellsville to Pittsburgh.

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrives
N. Philadelphia, 6.40 a. m.	Bayard, 9.45 a.m.
Bayard, 11.50a.m.	N. Philadephia, 2.20pm

F. E. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

Dry Goods.

CASH BUYERS

AT

WHOLESALE

WILL FIND A VERY LARGE AND

ATTRACTIVE STOCK

OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY - GOODS,

At Very

LOW PRICES,

Either by the yard, piece or package

AT

A. W. ERWIN & CO'S.

178 Federal Steeet, Allegheny

jun2-1y.

ORIGINAL PO

For The Beaver Argus.

HOMELESS.

I wander in the cold and snowy [illegible]
Amid the fast descending [illegible]
My heart does ache as I look [illegible]
At the windows, all aglow,
I see within the window [illegible]
By means of the cozy light,
The many forms that are gathered
Around the fire so bright.

I stop and gaze at the [illegible]
The shadows that come and [illegible]
And oft a face will, at the [illegible]
Look down on the street below
Where forms along are moving
With swift and silent tread;
Where the cold, white snow [illegible]
A shroud for the season's dead.

I, sometimes, see a childish [illegible]
Sometimes, a maiden's [illegible]
With golden drops [illegible]
And locks of beautiful [illegible]
Sometimes a wife in the [illegible]
Sometimes one in her prime,
Sometimes a face that one [illegible]
With furrows wrought by [illegible]

The little ones laugh so [illegible]
As they watch the dropping [illegible]
The maiden waits, with [illegible]
The coming of her gallant [illegible]
The young wife smiles, as [illegible]
Arises in her loving breast
The old man's eyes are upward [illegible]
Where he has hopes of rest.

I see the forms of gallant [illegible]
And of women fair and [illegible]
As they move through the [illegible]
With hearts and steps so [illegible]
They seem so very happy and [illegible]
Their faces lit up with the [illegible]
As, to the sound of the music [illegible]
To some grand march they [illegible]
And here to-night, in this cold street,
Mid the fast descending [illegible]
I watch and linger, as the [illegible]
At the windows sit [illegible]
I think of the hearths where the fire [illegible]
And of the ones that are gathered there;
Of the faces lit up by the light
And the pleasant smiles [illegible]

As I sit to stand in the snow so cold,
I say and think of them all;
I think of Bob's countenance, I think of my wife,
As, around the fire, they [illegible]
My eyes are dim with watching,
Watching through a pane of [illegible]
And out of the gone and [illegible]past
Rises the ghost of other years.

I once had a home and many friends,
Once had a home and a wife dear,
I once had a child, with a beautiful face,
To make happy the hours of life;
But now, how changed is the world to me!
My home, my wealth, have long since fled;
My host of friends, are friends no more;
My wife, my child, they both are dead!

What, to me, is that envied word—Rest,
With no home but the wintry street
Where even cars shrink back, with a cry,
At the forlorn wretch they meet?
Oh, when to me will the cozy light,
From the windows, cease to shine?
For it brings to my memory, out of the past,
The comforts that once were mine.

GALEN.

Campaign Characters.

[Written for the Beaver Argus.]

BOB.

BY S. Q. LAPPER.

It is not our intention to enter into a detailed history of all the minute circumstances of our hero's early life; only so far as to show us his peculiar idiosyncracies.

'Bob' was born in the town of W—, Western Pa., of theretofore 'poor but honest' parents. The former of which—poverty—he inherited; but we are sorry to say he [illegible] the latter—honesty—was not transmitted to Bob, if so, it was latent.

In the course of this 'history' we shall avoid as much as possible, giving names; as Bob's father and some others of his relations are yet living. And very many in whose hands this history may fall, will at once recognize the portrait.

At ten years of age Bob developed some 'peculiar' qualities, one of which was pugnacity, if you know what that means. Phrenologically speaking Bob was a 'character.' His frequent encounters with his comrades had developed 'bumps' of such a character on his 'figure head,' as would have sorely tried the skill and genius of a Fowler; he would have pronounced them all bumps of 'brickbativeness."

Now, we do not say that Bob would steal; but we do say that many things of value suddenly disappeared when he was in the immediate vicinity, and whether true or false Bob was always blamed for it.

Chickens and other poultry that went unsuspectingly to roost at night, were missing in the morning, and all the owner knew was 'that they were not.' But it was known that Bob played 'truant' next day and had a 'grand roast,' and no one believed that he bought them.

As we said, Bob played truant, of course he went to school; and there he developed some of those qualities of which we shall speak hereafter.—He could look the teacher in the face and tell a 'red hot' lie with the coolest impudence imaginable. Always prepared with a plausible lie, he was never known to tell the truth only when a lie would not answer the purpose. The first time that Bob failed to have his 'lessons'—which was very early in his school boy career—the teacher 'kept him in' during the dinner hour to study them and recite during the afternoon. He was locked up in the second story of the building and as soon as the teacher and pupils were out of sight, Bob began to reconnoitre his position to see how he could better his condition. He raised the window and looking out saw a boy whose mother kept a little store just up the street a little way; it was a cake and taffy store where the boys used to spend their pennies during recess.

Bob hailed him and after a short parley let down his cap with money in it, with instructions to the boy to procure its value in ginger bread; he did so, and putting it into the cap Bob hauled it up, devoured the ginger bread, and mentally consigned his books to perdition. Bob did not get the lessons, but *did* get a 'whaling.'

The teacher began to find out that all the 'keeping in after school,' and the thrashings he got did not improve him either mentally or morally, and so perforce was compelled to let him 'go it.' The end came at last; being found guilty of a more than ordinarily flagrant outrage, he got a tremendous pounding and was again locked up for repentance. Bob made a grand dash for liberty by jumping out of the window—catching hold of the trailing runners of a climbing vine, called a 'Virginia Creeper'—by which he descended safely, and darting off down an alley nearest home, was heard to say by one who inquired his haste—'Yer don't ketch me a stayin in that arter school agin, when we've got hogs for dinner at home.'

Bob's parents were loth to believe the stories told them in regard to their son's shortcomings and misdeeds, and steadfastly refused to listen to accusations made against him for a moment. He was father, he was a spirited lad who was no worse than those of his neighbors. To his mother, she was 'only a child,' whose 'little tricks' hurt no one, and who would settle down and be steady enough when he grew older.

'And here let me ask, how much different were Bob's parents from those of many—nearly all nowadays? None. Here in this very place, and in other places, we hear parents say: "My son, or my daughter was never known to lie to me, or deceive me." Or, "My son or my daughter never goes any place, or does anything without telling me."

Poor, duped, deceived parent.—Perhaps while you are talking thus, and lauding the virtues and amiability of your progeny, they are off on some forbidden expedition, chuckling to themselves and narrating to their companions how they have 'shut the old folk's eye up.'

It is ever thus, and perhaps always will be.

Taking advantage of this unwillingness on the part of his parents to credit anything derogatory to their son's character, Bob swept onward in his career of wickedness, until from being a terror abroad he became incorrigible at home, and finally—although unwillingly—his parents were compelled to admit his depravity and make application for a commitment to the House of Refuge, in A—— city, on the score of inability to control him any longer.

Judge G—— heard and granted their petition, and Bob was numbered with the transgressors. After remaining there a year or two, his mother died, and Bob was granted 'leave of absence' to attend the funeral, and from some cause—certainly not of reform—he never was sent back.

In a few years occurred that memorable event which we all so well remember—the firing on Fort Sumpter, and the breaking out of the Great Rebellion. In one of the first calls for troops, Bob—to the unutterable joy of all—enlisted and joined Co. K, ——th Reg. Pa. Reserve Corps. The regiment was organized and quartered at Camp 'Wilkins' in Pittsburgh.

Bob was not long in learning all that was worth knowing of the 'tricks' connected with camp life. While he was yet a little 'green' in the service, an incident occurred which we shall relate. Bob had been sent in to camp with other new recruits after the regiment had been some time in camp.

After being duly examined and sworn in, he chose his company and was a soldier. On the first night in camp he contrived to slip the guard and made his way off 'down town.' After enjoying himself with other runaways at the 'Varieties,' he went with those who were 'posted' and 'knew the ropes' to the 'Red, White and Blue' drinking saloon, where, after indulging in frequent drinks, they got the 'countersign' from the bar tender, who always had it, and gave it to any soldier who would buy a glass of beer.

But when they got to camp, Bob was drunk all the way through, in fact too drunk to answer the challenge of the sentinel properly, and so a corporal was called, and Bob was dragged off toward the Guard House.—He made a determined resistance and created quite an uproar. It happened that the Captain of Bob's company was 'officer of the day' on duty then. He approached to ascertain the cause of the disturbance. Said the Captain: 'Take him along. If he makes much trouble give him a taste of the bayonet, and if he don't behave we'll 'buck and gag' him.'—As they were dragging him away, he turned to the Captain and said: 'Cap'n, if that's (hic) the way (hic) yer goin' to ter (hic) treat a fellow, yer may (hic) jist git somebody in my place, (hic) 'n I'll go home.'—Poor Bob. He forgot he was 'cussed' in and was under martial law, but he was compelled to 'cave.' He came out of the guard house the next morning a wiser if not a better man, and ere long found plenty of opportunities to indulge in his 'ruling passion.' No matter what turned up, Bob's 'mess' always had double rations.

And woe unto the unlucky peddler who came into camp; if he did not keep his eyes skinned he got skinned before he left if Bob was about.

On Sunday, while the first battle of Bull Run was raging, the regiment received marching orders. Away they were hurried—shipped in all kinds of cars; ununiformed, except blouses, old fashioned muskets, no knapsacks, haversacks or accoutrements of any kind. On arriving at Harrisburg these were distributed to the men, while the train lay on a siding opposite the city.

Bob indulged his propensity by stealing a duplicate of his 'dress coat,' haversack, &c., which he afterwards sold. He also managed to 'euchre' a woman out of nearly all of her pies which she came to sell to the soldiers.

On arriving at Washington, D. C., the regiment disembarked and 'stacked arms' near the Capitol. Bob disappeared in search of 'game.' Within half an hour the regiment was again under arms on the march to Meridian Hill, but Bob was left behind. Early next morning he came to camp fairly staggering under his load of plunder.

Passes were of no use to Bob, as he always managed to get in and out of camp whenever he pleased, and no one seemed to know how. And although the city was full of 'corner guards' and 'patrols' he always managed to elude them. In fact he seemed to enjoy the 'freedom of the city' as though privileged to do so. It would be a matter of impossibility to chronicle half of Bob's exploits in 'cabbaging,' &c., while at this and other camps.

While in camp at Meridian Hill, the Reserve Regiments were to be sworn into the U. S. service, having previously been sworn into the State service. All that were willing to be sworn in were ordered to come to a 'shoulder' at the word of command. Bob and some few others were not willing, and so kept in an "order arms."

They were immediately disarmed and put into the guard house to sleep over it. The next morning they relented and were sworn in by the mustering officer who remained over night in camp to await their decision.

In a few days marching orders were again received and the regiment took up the line of march for Tenallytown about six miles from the city.

Bob went in 'light marching order' having got rid of his knapsack and contents, trusting to luck to procure another when needed. On the way he foraged extensively.

The day was terribly hot; men dropped by scores from exhaustion, and many were prostrated by *coup de solei.* In the cool of the evening after Bob's messmates had their tents pitched, he came riding into camp astride of a mule, with a bag thrown across its back, both ends of which were filled with 'forage,' such as whiskey, tobacco, cigars and other various articles of food.

The distance from the city (6 miles) was no obstacle in Bob's way. He would sometimes hide in the commissary wagon, which went down daily for bread, and thus steal a ride; and when once in the city he forsook his hiding place and went on his own hook.

Although Bob could be generous with his fellow soldiers when he had plenty, he did not hesitate to steal from them when an opportunity occurred. Any loose change lying around their clothes, unless carefully watched, was sure to be transferred to his, and bread, meat, coffee, &c., disappeared often, when there was no cat to blame it on.

One morning as I passed up the street formed by the double row of tents of Co. K, I observed Bob come suddenly tumbling through the 'fly' backwards, closely followed by Jim B——, one of his mess, who was swearing, striking and kicking as fast as tongue, hands and feet could go. 'You infernal thief, I'll show you better than to steal my bread while I am away on guard!' said the irate Jim, and they fell to it in regular 'Kilkenny cat' fashion, tearing, striking and gouging, until a corporal came with a guard of men and arrested both and took them to the guard house.

The guard house at this camp was only a temporary affair made of rails like a cattle pen, about four rails high, around which the guard paced to watch their prisoners.

About half an hour after this occurred I was walking past the guard house and stopped to look at them.—There they sat under the broiling hot sun, one at one side and the other on the opposite side eyeing each other closely, and ever and anon shaking their heads at one another, menacingly.

I stopped and spoke to them; said I: 'You are two pretty looking chickens; what brought you to this place?'

Jim spoke and said: 'Why that d——d thief, Bob, stole my loaf of bread. He's always stealing something from me or some of the rest of the mess!'

'You're a liar!' said Bob; and into each other's wool they went again. The guard rushed in and after a sharp struggle succeeded in separating them. Just then a scuffle which was going on between the corporal with a squad, and a wild Irishman who was drunk, and whom they were trying to take to the guard house, attracted the attention of the guard, and during the brief time which elapsed before they turned to their prisoners, Bob had given them the slip, and was steering his course rapidly for the city.

The officer of the day, coming round, heard Jim's version of the affair, and knowing Bob's character, released him.

It was very generally remarked that Bob always had plenty of money, no matter whether after pay day or before it; and although a pretty expert manipulator with cards, yet it often occurred that the men generally had no money left to gamble with before pay day came around again, and of course it must have come from some other source.

There was not a house or plantation for miles around that Bob was not familiar with its owner and occupants, and while the rest of us were living on Government rations, Bob subsisted on the fat of the land—if it could be considered fat.

After remaining here waiting in vain for the 'On to Richmond' order, the division was ordered across the Potomac to the Virginia side—four miles from the Chain Ridge—about twelve miles from Washington, where 'Camp Pierpont,' was established, and where they lay in a state of masterly inactivity—waiting for the rebels to remove their troops from our front, and quit floating their flag so impudently and defiantly in our very faces.

And there we held them (the rebs) like John Phoenix held the foreman of the printing office down on the floor. Said John: 'We held him firmly down on the floor, ourselves being undermost, by *inserting our nose between his teeth.*' And while we held the rebs, or the rebs held us, the Western armies were fighting and winning some of the most brilliant victories.

But we must not forget Bob.

One of the first incidents that came under my notice, was this: One dark night Bob was on guard at the upper side of the camp, which was at first on the side of a pretty steep hill, afterwards removed to more level ground. After being relieved he was returning to his quarters; on his way down the street of Co. E, he observed a sergeant lying on a gun carriage asleep. Bob resolved to 'go for' his pockets. He crept up cautiously on the toe; the sergeant was lying in such a position that he must approach from the lower side. This he did with the stealthy step of a cat. He reached out his hand as he bent over him, and was inserting it slowly into the pocket of the sergeant, when the latter, who had only feigned sleep after he saw what was going on, quickly drew up his leg, and planted his foot in the region of Bob's 'bread basket,' which sent him rolling and tumbling down the hill for a considerable distance. Bob picked himself up and disappeared in the darkness. The next morning he was at the sergeon's quarters under treatment for diarhœa with great pain in the bowels.

In the meantime our sutler

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., Jan. 26, 1870.

THE report of Judge Orth, Chairman of the Sub Committee of Foreign Affairs, regarding the Paraguayan investigation, is understood to severely condemn Admirals Gordon and Davis and to sustain ex-Minister Washburn. The report has been submitted to the Sub-Committee, which meets again on Tuesday night.

CONCURRENT resolutions have been introduced in the Lower House of the Kansas Legislature asking Senators Ross and Pomeroy and Representative Clark to resign, as their influence had been impaired by circumstances growing out of the late impeachment trial, and the disposition for lavish expenditures on the part of one of them. The resolutions were referred to special committees.

General O'Neill, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, has issued a call for a general congress of the organization to meet in New York, on Tuesday, April 19th, for the purpose of making final preparations for active hostilities. Invitation is extended to all Irish national organizations, including that of which John Savage is at the head, to send representatives.

PRINCE ARTHUR arrived in Washington city at half past five o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Quite a crowd congregated at the depot, but no opportunity was given for a demonstration. The party entered carriages and drove immediately to the residence of the British Minister where on that night the Prince received members of the British Legislature.

THE trial of Bohner and Vandenburg, murderers of the Peighal family at Huntingdon, resulted in a verdict of murder in the first degree on Friday last. They were both sentenced to death. On being asked if they had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon them, Bohner was silent, Vandenburg replied that he was not guilty and knew nothing of the murder until he was arrested in Altoona.

THE *Tribune* of Friday morning, praises the action of Iowa and Ohio in ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment, and says: "Now let Georgia speak, then let us see how much longer the advocates of revengeand delay in Congress can withhold the admission of Virginia Representatives and Senators, which alone is needed to *give validity to her already recorded* vote and *make the Fifteenth Amendment* a part of the fundamental law of the land."

A CELEBRATED photo-lithographer of Copenhagen lately surprised the directors of the National Bank of Berlin by presenting to them a packet of notes made by himself, which so exactly resembled the current paper money of the realm that none of the officials could distinguish them. Astonished, and anything but pleased with the discovery, the authorities of the bank requested him to invent some form of paper money which cannot be thus imitated. He has promised to do his best, but his success is very doubtful.

THE Commissioners of the District of Columbia, in joint session on Saturday morning last, received and heard a delegation from the Woman's Suffrage Convention. The delegation was nearly two hundred in number, nearly all ladies. The Commissioners were addressed by Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Hooker, Miss Anthony and several others. The last named speaker said if only one woman, or no woman, in the District desired to vote, they should have the right to do so, if their protection made the exercise of the ballot necessary. The Commissioners listened attentively to the speakers, but give no indication of a disposition to grant their request.

THE recognition of the Red River leaders by the Hudson Bay Company as the only legitimate Government in Winnepeg has excited much conversation in Washington city. No force will be attempted against the insurgents, but profuse promises of a transcontinental railroad are made. To change the rapid course of events toward annexation to the United States, it is announced such a bill will be passed at the February session of the Dominion Parliament, and that Great Britain may be induced to guaranty five per cent. dividends on the stock. Minnesotians are urging a land grant from Breckenridge, on Red River termination of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, to the Winnepeg border, with assurance of its immediate construction, as a sure means to check the Canadian scheme.

OUR little friend, down street, who by the way, completely fills the bill of a well nigh played out politician still possesses the rare virtue of modesty. Some two or three weeks ago, an obscure country editor of this State gave him a little "puff," and as he had been receiving far more kicks than puffs for some time past, he conceived the idea of publishing this one in his *own* paper. But how to do this without offending good taste was the "rub." At this crisis the foreman of the office steps upon the stage and gravely says:

"In the absence of the editor of the RADICAL, and without his knowledge, we take the liberty to copy the following notice of him, taken from the editorial correspondence of the Delaware County AMERICAN, whose editor, Hon. T. V. Cooper, is a Republican member of the House of Representatives and was a warm friend and supporter of Gen. Irwin. It shows clearly how the editor of the RADICAL is regarded by his opponents in the late Treasury contest." *[Here follows the puff.]*

Our rural friends will appreciate M. S. Q.'s modesty when we tell them that that gentleman was not only at *home* when his paper containing the above paragraph was issued, but that he had been here for two or three days previous!

THE *Santa Fe Post*, of January 22, publishes a correspondence from Fort Stanton stating that Lieutenant Cushing had just returned after a severe Indian campaign. He killed several Indians and captured a large number of cattle and other stock and property. Lieutenant Teaton, one of the officers of the same expedition, was severely wounded but will recover.

The *Post's* correspondance from Moranma reports a brutal murder of a german named Greisted by some Mexicans, one of whom was arrested. The others escaped.

A Los Cruces correspondance reports that the Indians had stolen a large herd of mules from a rancho near that village. There was great excitement in the vicinity owing to the possession by the Indians on the Government reservations of a lot of jewelry belonging to a Mexican woman who was recently murdered. The citizens of Los Cruces, at a public meeting, passed resolutions asking the removal of Lieutenant Brew, the agent of the Oportoes. They allege that he is incompetent and a drunkard.

DURING the past week, the Legislature of Mississippi elected her U. S. Senators, and one of them named H. P. Revels (colored) at present a State Senator in the Legislature of that State. Mr. Revels is a native of Ohio, a graduate of Oberlin, and was educated for the Ministry. He formerly preached in Indianapolis, and went from that city to Mississippi, where he has risin quite rapidly as an orator and Statesman. The Constitution of the United States provides that "no person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been *nine years a citizen of the United States*, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen."

The question then, when the senator elect presents himself to be sworn in, will be *not* as to his *color*, but his *citizenship*. The general impression is that a negro did not become a citizen of the United States until the passage of the law of April 9th, 1866. If that view is the proper one, Mr. Revels has not been "nine years a citizen of the United States," and will therefore, not be qualified as a Senator from Mississippi. The whole matter will, however, soon be brought before the Senate, when its different phases will undergo discussion.

HON. A. J. BUFFINGTON, of this Representative District, voted *against* the Treasury ring, while selecting a presiding officer for the Treasury department, a couple of weeks ago. We have yet to see a single person in this county who has aught to say against his conduct on that occasion. On the contrary his independent course, under the circumstances, is applauded by almost every voter, whenever reference is made to it. Mr. Buffington was heartily supported in this county last fall by his Republican constituents, and our present belief is that he is much stronger in this county now than he was at that time. In his own county (Washington) we are rejoiced to know, he stands equally high in the public estimation, since the Treasury question is disposed of. The people, everywhere in that county approve of his course, and both of the Republican papers in Washington county stand with him. The *Reporter* of last week says:

"We believe that the Representatives who joined with the opposition in effecting General Irwin's election, have nothing to fear from their constituents. While the division of the party will be deeply regretted, the men who fearlessly obeyed the mandates of the people in regard to the Treasury question will receive their unqualified endorsement."

The Monongahela *Republican*, the other Republican paper of that county in referring to the same question makes this pertinent declaration:

"No conscientious, right thinking man, will vote for a corrupt measure just because it is a party measure, and we congratulate our faithful Representative, A. J. Buffington, for voting as he did upon the Treasury question."

Senator Billingfelt.

A Harrisburg Correspondent of the Lancaster *Express* says: "Senator Billingfelt needs no prompting from such a political scallawag as Bergner to discharge a duty imposed upon him by his oath of office. He never swears by *proxy* to the *correctness* of his accounts with the State Treasurer, nor asks that functionary to "fix up" his accounts in a peculiar way to suit peculiar circumstances; but it is suggested by a friend at my elbow that Mr. Billingfelt might properly direct his committee to inquire into Bergner's dealings with the Treasury for several years past, and see if he can show as clean a record as the Senator from Lancaster county. If I have correctly measured the man, this central organ of the corrupt treasury ring will hear from your Senator on this charge of a "notoriously corrupt consideration," in a direction which will not be pleasant to Bergner, but decidedly profitable to the public at large. No man who has ever been in public life at Harrisburg can better afford to be maligned by the filthy pen of Bergner than the Hon. Esaias Billingfelt; and the contents of his paper this evening is simply another practical illustration of the trite proverb, that "Malice loves a shining mark."

What Are Comets?

Prof. Tait, in his last introductory lecture at the Edinburg University, says: "There seems to be good grounds for imagining that a comet is a mere shower of stones (meteorites, and fragments of iron. It is at least certain, that such a shower would behave, in its revolution about the sun, very much as comets are seen to do. and that, as we have reason to believe is the case with comets, it would be drawn out after a few revolutions, if it described a close path, so as to be spread over the greater part of its orbit. If the earth, then, were at any time to intersect the orbit of the comet, it would pass through a stream of such stones, all moving approximately in parallel lines and with equal velocities. On entering the earth's atmosphere with the enormous relative velocity due to the revolution about the sun in differently sized orbits, described somtimes with a retrograde motion, these fragments of stone would, by the laws of perspective, describe paths all apparently diverging from one point in the heavens, and these paths would be rendered visible by the incandescence of the meteorites due to friction of the air. Now this is exactly what we see, markedly in August and November, every year, less definitely at other fixed periods. And the orbits of the August and November meteorites have been determined, and found to be identical with those of two known comets."

Gen. Sherman's view of Georgia.

"The Reconstruction laws were observed in Georgia up to the hour when the Legislature deprived certain parties of their seats by reason of race and color. Up to that hour all their acts were legal and binding, including the election of the United States Senators. The act lately passed by Congress, and under which we are now acting, is simply amendatory of the Reconstruction laws, so far as Georgia is concerned, and the duty of Gen. Terry is simply to carry out the amendatory acts. In his opinion all the Legislature can do is to commence to do right where they left off, and commenced doing wrong. All laws they passed previous to that time hold good, unless repealed in the regular way. And as for the Senators they clearly cannot annul the election of those whom they elected, and who now hold the proper certificates before they violated the reconstruction laws. In a word, the present Senators hold good, as do all the laws. He states that Gen. Terry is after no office, but he will do his duty promptly and fairly and his instructions to him are to study the law and act upon its literal sense and meaning. Gen. Terry will not have anything to do with the partisan squabbles there, and he has so informed numerous parties who have tried to enlist him on their particular side. If the Legislature have a quorum, they can go on, and pass the Fifteenth Amendment, &c., and soon be admitted into the Union of States."

THE Huntington *Globe* says the citizens of that place were horrified, on Saturday night of last week by the intelligence that an attempt was about to be made to release Bohner and Bordenbourg, the murderers of the Peighal family. The particulars are given by the *Globe*: Some time in the afternoon a man by the name of Foust, who had been summoned as a witness from Altoona, went to the jail and while there he received a note through the bars of the cell from Bordenbourg. It was written in German, which he can speak but cannot read. He gave the note to another witness from Altoona named Smith, who read it to him, when he understood it. The request in the note was that he (Foust) should go to the hardware store and procure a saw, that would cut iron, and an English file. He accordingly went to Wharton & Maguire's store, where he inquired for the articles, but Mr. Maguire suspecting something, would not give them to him. A gentleman who was in the store at the time, also suspected something, and went to the Court House, where he found Sheriff Neely and told him his suspicions. The sheriff got a few men, went to the jail and made a search of the persons of the prisoners, and found two case knives, which were sharpened to a point and had guards on made of iron; the handles were covered with rags. With these weapons it is supposed the prisoners had intended killing the guard, Mr. Long, that night, when he would come to take them out to the back yard, and if they were resisted, probably to kill the sheriff and all who opposed them. The man Foust, who received the note, was arrested on suspicion of trying to aid their escape, and lodged in jail. He says he didn't know what they wanted with the saw and file, and didn't intend bringing them. He is the father of the girl to whom Goetlieb Bohner was engaged, and says he had intended marrying his daughter the week of the murder, but was going away first to get some money from Germany.

STATE ITEMS.

—The story of the huge skeleton at Tionesta is all bosh.

—The State Temperance Convention will be held at Harrisburg Feb. 8th.

—The question of the annexation of the suburbs to Erie City is now being agitated.

—The *United States* hotel at Erie, narrowly escaped destruction by fire on Tuesday.

—"The most popular man in Ebensburg," Mr. Alex. Johnson advertises for a wife.

—A sketch of Cambria county, printed thirty-seven years ago, is is about to be republished by the Ebensburg *Alleghenian*.

—Mrs. K. B. Roberts, of Tidioute, will make her *debut* as a public reader at Titusville, on the evening of the 25 inst.

—The trial of A. H. Crewett, at Huntingdon, for the murder of Miles Hampson, was concluded on the 11th the jury returning a verdict of not guilty.

—Scarlet Fever is raging in Allentown, and parents in whose families are any sick with it are required to keep all their children away from the public schools.

—It is quite a compliment to Judge Trunkey, that in every case from Venango county, before the Supreme Court, at its last session, the judgment of the court of that county was affirmed.

—The flood in the Shenango at Greenville, last week, says the *Argus* was, in regard to extent and duration, beyond the experience of the "oldest inhabitant" for a number of years past. No serious damage is reported, however.

—An attempt was made a short time ago at Fishing Creek, Columbia county, to murder Rev. Isaiah Edwards, a Methodist preacher. A large stone was throw at him as he was crossing a bridge.

—An old and wealthy farmer, Jacob Geist, residing seven miles southeast of Erie city, was arrested a few days since for an alleged attempt to violate the wife of John Boehner, residing in Erie.

—On last Saturday night three hundred bass were placed in the Juniata river. They were brought in a barrel from the Potomac river, and with such safety that only one out of three hundred died.

—The soldiers of Lehigh county have petitioned Congress to pass Mr. Schofield's bill, giving 160 acres of land to each soldier of the late war who was honorably discharged, or to his heirs.

—Jackson Kirkwood, found guilty of manslaughter at New Castle recently, for the killing of Archibald Knowles about a year since, was sentenced to an imprisonment of eleven years and six months.

—The coal operators of Shenango Valley held a meeting at Sharon on the 8th and passed a resolution requesting our Senators and Members of Congress to oppose any reduction of the duty on coal.

—An individual calling himself M. T. Johnson, falsely represented himself at Johnstown, recently, as of the firm of Reed & Johnson, soap manufacturers, Pittsburgh, and being unable to pay board was locked up until a "friend in need" appeared and released him.

—Josh Billings has issued a supplement to his famous essay on the mule. Here it is in full: "The mewl is a larger burd than the guese or turkey. It has two legs to walk with and two more to kick with, and it wares its wings on the side of its head."

—The local editor of a Columbus (Miss.) paper having recently got married, a cotemporary says: "May his father-in-law die rich, and enable poor Stevens to retire from the printing business and set up a cake shop at a railway station.

—The clerk of the Petersburg (Va.) Circuit Court is being tried by Court martial for contempt of court, threats of violence to a Congressman, disregard of pecuniary obligations, service in the Confederate army, drunkenness and several other vices, all at once.

—A new era is certainly coming. H. Ward Beecher declines the advance of $8,000 on his salary, and Senator Mulkern, of the Ohio Legislature refuses to accept a pass over a railroad, because the company's freight charges are. In his opinion, too high

—Rev. J. B. Anthony, in tendering his resignation as pastor of the Lutheran congregation at Mifflintown, Juniata county, said that he believed by so doing he would benefit the church, inasmuch as there existed a lack of sympathy between him and the congregation, whereby the welfare of the church was endangered.

—A Little daughter of Thomas Young, of Clarksville, Mercer county was drowned last week while attempting to cross a temporary bridge built over a stream formed by the overflowing of the Shenango river. A Miss McClure, who witnessed the accident, nearly lost her life in an attempt to save the little girl.

—Washington correspondents say an offer is being made there to have Gen. Fitz John Porter relieved of the disabilities imposed upon him by the Court Martial appointed to condemn him in 1863.

—A recent publication shows that the production of tobacco in Missouri has decreased from 40,000 hogsheads in 1863 to 12,000 in 1868, in spite of the high prices realized for tobacco during the last five years.

—A young girl at Clinton, Iowa, while going home with a pitcher of yeast, was insulted by a gaudily dressed young man, when she threw the pitcher of yeast in his face. He concluded that he hadn't lost any girl.

—Capt. Julian M'Kenzie, who during the latter part of the war commanded the Eufala (Alabama) Light Artillery, fell from the guards of the steamer St. Clair, on the Chattahoochee River, one day last week, and was drowned.

—The London *Times* says it would seem, when fifty-three new trades are added to the London Directory in a single year, that we are rapidly arriving, by the division of labor, very near to the acme of refinement and civilization.

—A Colored woman, Anna Rebecca Green, was discovered dead a few evenings since on the premises of Cyrus Adams, barber, in Oil City, under circumstances leading to the suspicion that death was caused by an attempt at abortion. Adams and his wife were arrested and locked up to await an investigation.

—The storm of Monday last passed over a portion of Westmoreland county, a short distance north of Mt. Pleasant. Great damage was done in the way of unroofing barnes and houses, overturning haystacks, leveling fences, &c. The storm was succeeded by a copious rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning.

—The Supreme Court on the 13th inst. set aside as illegal, a bequest by the late Levi Nice, of a considerable sum of money, to the building of a hall to be used by the Infidel Society of Philadelphia, now existing, and hereafter to be incorporated in Philadelphia. The Court says the society can never be incorporated, and its practices are punishable under the laws of the State.

—The smaller bell in the belfry of Salem's Lutheran church of Lebanon is now one hundred years old, and was cast in London, as will be seen from the following inscription which appears in its metal: "Pack & Chapman of London, Fecit 1770, for the Lutheran Congregation in Lebanstown Town, Lancaster county, in the Province of Pennsylvania.' Trinity Lutheran church of Lancaster has the mate to it.

—The stewardess Mrs. Temple, of St. Mary's Convent, Erie, was killed on Friday of last week, by a large fragment of rock, blasted out of a sewer. She had been visiting a neighbor, was on her way back to the Convent, and scarcely three steps away from the gate, when the fuse ignited the powder and some of the rocks were hurled high in the air. A triangular piece, about a foot across, was thrown thirty or forty feet high, and descending, struck the top and back of her head, crushing the skull, death being almost instantaneous.

—In Chester county Judge Butler recently gave a decision on the question of bidders or "puffers" at public sales. A suit was brought to recover $1,645 on a note given as the purchase money of real estate. A gentleman who had purchased property at a public sale, and given his note for the money, learned afterwards that there were present at the time other bidders, or "puffers," and he refused to take the property. The Judge decided that if a party procure men to bid up property, and the person who buys it is deceived thereby, he cannot be held to his bid, as it vitiates the sale and makes it void.

—The Brownsville *Clipper* says about noon on Monday last, a very brief but violent or somewhat alarming squall or gale of wind occurred in that borough and neighborhood, and although of less than thirty seconds duration, it did considerable amount of damage, blowing off a large portion of the upper side of the Monongahela bridge; overturning or unroofing a coal building, striking and injuring Mr. Dunham Williams, who chanced to be near the building at the time; blew down the large bell at Snowdon's Foundry; ripped off the new slate roofing of Britton's Ware House, and Fear's Saloon; blew away the pilot houses of the steamers Elector and Petrolia; also, the cupola of the glass factory; whirled or twisted around out of its place a good sized stable with a cow in it; blew the plastering off Miss M. Tiernan's house; demolished chimneys and outbuildings, and smashed up or overturned things generally, that chanced to be in its way.

Storm in the Sun.

Prof. J. D. Steele has communicated the following to the Elmira *Advertiser*:

"There appeared in the *Advertiser* some weeks since, a paragraph copied I believe, from a Michigan paper, declaring that a column of magnetic light was shooting out from the sun at a prodigious speed—that it presently reaches half way to the earth—and that in all probability by another summer, we shall have celestial and atmospheric phenomena beside which our rudest winter winds will seem like a "June morning in Paradise." In fine, that when this big tongue of fire touches the earth, it will likely lap up the earth at one mouthful. Very many have made inquiry of me concerning this prodigy, and, with your leave, I will try to satisfy their curiosity and perhaps allay their fears.

It has been known for some time that during a total eclipse, red flames were seen to play about the edge of the moon. During the eclipse of 1868 and 1869, it was definitely settled that they were entirely disconnected from the moon, and were dark tongues of fire darting out from the sun's disc, By observation with the spectroscope and also by means of the wonderful photographs of the sun, taken by Della Rue during the eclipse of 1869, it was discovered that these fire mountains consisted mainly of burning hydrogen gas. This was precious information to secure in the midst of the excitement and novelty, and in the brief duration of a total eclipse. It did not, however, satisfy scientific men. For two years, Mr. Lockyer, aided by a grant from Parliament to construct a superior instrument, had been experimenting and searching, in order to detect these flames at other times than at the rare occurrence of a total eclipse. On the 20th of Oct., 1868, he obtained a distinct image of one of the prominences, which he afterwards traced entirely around the sun. Astronomers can, therefore, now study these flames at any time.

Observations now being taken show that storms rage upon the sun with a violence of which we can form no conception. Hurricanes sweep over its surface with terrific violence. Vast cyclones wrap its fires into whirlpools at the bottom of which our earth could lie like a boulder in a volcano. Huge flames dart out to enormous distances, and fly over the sun at a speed greater than that of the earth itself through space. At one time a cone of fire shot out 80,000 miles, and then died away and in ten minutes time. Besides such awful convulsions the mimic dispay of a terrestrial volcano or earthquake sinks into insignificance.

There is nothing in these phenomena to alarm us. They have in all probability happened constantly for ages past. That we have now *means* of investigating their nature, and measuring their height and velocity, furnishes no cause of anxiety. Rumors of these discoveries have crept into the papers, and exaggerated by repeated copying and sensational additions, have given rise to these mysterious and uncalled for predictions.

ADDRESS OF DR. McKINNEY.

[Published by request of the Beaver County Medical Society.

Gentlemen of the Beaver County Medical Society:

In retiring from the position in which your favor placed me, and which your courtesy has enabled me to fill so pleasantly for the past year, permit me to thank you for the honor shown me, and to assure you that it has not been lightly appreciated.

As we all acknowledge ourselves to be yet students in in our profession it will not be inappropriate for me, on this occasion, to endeavor to lead your thoughts to some means of increasing our professional success, and of promoting our medical attainments—thus making ourselves more truly the benefactors of society.

No man can duly succeed in his profession unless his heart is in it.—He must believe that his calling is, for him, the best and noblest work which the world offers. Our profession embraces the healing of the sick, the removing of deformity, the restoring of joy to the sorrowing, and the alleviating the sufferings of the dying. Our work is truly great and noble. We have assumed it, and now let us do it well. Its faithful performance will give us happiness in health, and will comfort us when we begin to feel death's cold hand as the signal that life's labors are consummated.

One great hindrance to our progress is professional jealousy. This is a stain upon the character of medical men. It is everywhere noted, and the reproach is, unfortunately, too well deserved. It is so difficult to see anything good in a rival, that we often allow ourselves to depreciate each other either by word or silence; and, in either case, we greatly injure our influence as a body, for good, and prevent that confiding intercourse, and that aid, which are so necessary to us all in our struggle for success. If we would be true physicians we must suppress this baneful feeling. Our reputation must be made by our own personal success, and not by holding up to scorn the short-comings of our fellows. Increased social and professional intimacy may prove, to some degree, an antidote to this poisonous passion; we meet so seldom, except on formal occasions, that we never know how much there is to love and respect in each other; and, in our mutual ignorance, our mental vision becomes obscured by the vicious statements of the unfriendly. We hence pass on, holding ourselves aloof from brethren whom, if we had a more intimate knowledge of their character, we would delight to honor.

Our Medical Society should have our dearest love, and our best efforts for its advancement. No one should hurry over, or neglect, the duty assigned him. No pleasure, or trivial business, should be permitted to prevent our attendance at its stated meetings. Irregular attendance, and carelessness about the performance of our duties as members, causes our Society to languish. Its meetings hence possess so little interest. This can be remedied. If you will unite with me in a resolve to completely reform in this matter, I am sure that next year will present an improvement which will elicit our admiration.

A great deal of valuable information is to be gathered by the wise physician from the uneducated in medicine. It will be mixed, it is true, with a great deal that is worthless, and embellished with visions that are even worse than worthless; but the patient, earnest seeker after truth will not be discouraged at the apparent uselessness of the information offered. Carefully will he weigh it, thoroughly will he test it, by the light of knowledge and experience, and eventually his devotion to our heaven-blessed profession will be rewarded by the discovery and application of some grand truth in medicine which all will welcome with joy; and all will successfully apply it to the treatment of diseases that have too often baffled professional skill.—Such cases have been, and the name of the student has found an honorable place in medical history, while the dear old lady who first directed his investigations, has sat in her chimney corner, unthought of and unknown.

We should spend more time in our study; we practice too much and study too little; thus we become, more or less, medical routinists instead of medical thinkers. Our cases cannot be too often compared with our books, nor our books with new works. Distinctions in Therapeutics and deviations in Pathology must be carefully noted; our minds will thus be impelled to a greater development, and our powers of discrimination will acquire a greater acuteness.

The finest means of our advancement is the one most neglected by us; that is, *post mortem* examinations.—If examined under oath, how often would we be unable to state the entire cause of a particular death? How often do our cases—daily progressing toward a happy convalescence—unexpectedly change their character, and death with all its attendant horrors takes our patients, and we have not even recognized the weapons by which he overcame us? How often occur symptoms that we, in our defective knowledge, cannot explain to ourselves, though we are at no loss to do so to our patients? The truth is, we are by no means perfect in our pathology; and never will be, until we subject every fatal case, that has had the slightest obscurity in its progress, to a rigid *post mortem* examination. To do this, we must rouse the public to an appreciation of the almost inestimable advantages accruing to the living from this spoliation of the dead; and must be willing to have our vanity as pathologists occasionally wounded. The results will more than repay the mourning ones for the violence done to their feelings; and the Doctor, for the wound to his self appreciation, will have the benefit of increased knowledge. To some dependent family it will prolong the life of a much loved parent, and to some anxious mother it will present a recuperated darling whose life has been trembling in the balance.

And, gentlemen, while we exhaust these, and every other means for increasing our success in the conflict we wage with Death, there is one duty we can never neglect and hold ourselves blameless: I mean the carrying our cases into the presence of the Great Giver of life, and the wrestling with him for a blessing upon our efforts. We cannot expect Heaven's blessing upon wilful ignorance; but certainly, in the light of the Great Physician's past mercies,—mercies shown us in many cases where our most earnest and intelligent labors were unavailing,—we can take our cause to Him with a confiding hope. The Hebrew prophets never exercised their powers for the benefit of suffering humanity without a prayer for blessing; and Jesus himself, while on earth, asked his Father's blessing when he would heal the sick and give sight to the blind; and, shall we endeavor to stem stern nature's current with our own unaided efforts? No, gentlemen; in a life long practice we shall find that it has been no detriment to our cause to have had frequent consultations with the Divine Physician. Let us spare no labor; let us neglect no duty, that will aid us in the high and holy work we have assumed. Our profession, being faithful, the time will surely come when the lament for Early Death shall be more rarely heard, and nations will rise and call the man of medicine blessed.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Admission of Virginia—Drake's Amendment—Postal Telegraph—Free Banking—Cuban Struggle—Printing Bill, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14, 1870.

The prospects are now good for a final solution of the difficulties attending the admission of Virginia Members to seats in Congress. The action of the House yesterday and to day, certainly indicates a disposition to settle this question immediately once for all. Mr. Bingham anticipated a compromise bill in lieu of the old and he accordingly withdrew his resolution to allow this compromise bill agreed upon by the Committee to be offered for his as a substitute. It is now being discussed and its discussion may possibly terminate to-night, but not by any means certain. While this compromise bill is more moderate than the test oath prescription, and declares the validity of the elections of their U. S. Senators; yet it makes her representation ever conditional upon her not changing the constitution of her State so that any citizen or class of citizens of United States, shall be deprived of the right to vote or hold office that now has that right under her present Constitution, except as punishment for crime &c. This bill meets with much opposition, in both Houses, but it is thought it will finally be accepted as a compromise measure.

In the Senate Mr. Drake's amendment to the bill reported by the Committee on the judiciary, is in effect, only less intent, the same as the above compromise bill of the House, and is opposed mainly upon the grounds of its being unconstitutional, and that its passage would be a concession on the part of Congress that a State has the right to withdraw its assent to a Constitutional Amendment. In discussing his proposed amendment, Mr. Drake became very angry with Mr. Trumbull, whom he stated opposed every bill that had in it a grip. He also took occasion in speaking of the Supreme Court to sneringly style the Judges of that Court the Senate's masters—Mr. Drake is able and a hard worker, but very impulsive and vindictive, which apparently occasions at times on the part of the other Senators much ill will towards him.

Senator Stewart's bill for a postal telegraph, is receiving much favor, more favor perhaps than it would otherwise have received if the telegraph operators were not now on a strike. It is claimed that it will not be necessary with the introduction of cheap telegraph to intrust the secret of telegraphic communications to operators as has been supposed, but that the person sending a telegram, can simply notify by telegram the person to whom he wishes to communicate to, and the person telegraphed to can repair to the telegraph office and receive the communication himself on a printed slip without allowing the operator to see it—It is thought that the Post Office Department will favor if the tariff for the transmission be not too cheap, and it is put under its control.

The advocates of a free banking system are increasing. The bill of Hon. Frank W. Palmer of Iowa, who, as bank President, has given no little attention to finance in times gone by, is now looked upon by those who are supposed to know a thing or two about finance, as sound, and as far as I can learn, the finance Committee is favorably impressed with its general features. This bill proposes to amend the National Banking law of 61—68 so as to allow the establishment of free banks in the different parts of the country, regulated only by the great commercial law of supply and demand, and under its provisions charters are secured by presenting to the Secretary of the Treasury, five-twenties to be canceled and in lieu thereof is issued by the Secretary for deposit for the proposed banking associations, four per cent bonds running forty years, not taxable and payable in coin.

The benefits derived from this system is most apparent, and among them which commends, is the saving to the Government of one-third of the interest on all the bonds issued under this system as a basis security for the charters granted; the gradual redemption of greenbacks, and resumption of specie payment; as the Government in issuing these four per cent bonds for deposit provides for their redemption in coin, and thereby secures the holders of bank notes, which are subordinate to those bonds a payment in coin.—One of the strongest objections made to this plan will be that bonds shall remain untaxed, and that *bondholders*, it will be claimed in consequence, will continue to monopolize our monied interests.

Every day brings much assurance of a deep felt sympathy in the public heart for struggling Cuba. Mr. Sumner, as chairman of the Committee on foreign relations in the Senate, would have the country believe that to recognize the beligerent rights of Cuba, would be equivalent to entering a voluntary non-suit in the case of the Alabama Claims. If this be true, then let us abandon a claim that has no better foundation and one that stands, if the Senator's proposition be true, between this nation and its obligation to the law of nature. The fact is, an effort is made on the part of some who are in a position to direct the policy of our administration in this matter, to throw around the whole question a show of undue national importance by which they hope to smother the popular sympathy for a people who are struggling to free themselves, from the grasp of a despot.

Now the duty of a nation in a case like this, when the question is one simply of right and wrong, does not differ from that of an individual for as has been said, "whatever duties one man owes to another, the same does each nation in its way, owe to other Nations." It is our duty as a Nation, to consult our own interests first, a duty incumbent upon nations as individuals, but as yet no good reason in this direction has been given for the apathy of certain gentlemen in Congress on this subject. However, but little opportunity has thus far been given for an expression of the views entertained by Members and we may still hope that a sufficient number will join with them who have dared to avow a policy in this matter opposed it that foreshadowed in the message, and thus bring about a policy on the part of the Government that shall be in keeping with the sentiments of a great nation who are in sympathy with any people struggling to be free. Several memorials in favor of Cuban independence are being extensively circulated throughout the country and signed by a very large number, and when the same are presented to Congress, it is thought that body will show its hand in this matter.

Mr. Clapp, Government Printer, is no little concerned in the bill of Mr. Negly's in the House, making the House of Representatives no little responsible for the man at the Head of Government Printing, and also that there are to be charges preferred against him relative to the management of his office. Mr. Clapp has friends and they are hard at work heading off everything that may detriment to him. Mr. Defrees, the former Superintendent and an old and warm friend of Vice President Colfax was turned out last spring through the influence of Gov. Fenton to make place for Mr. Clapp. Speaker Colfax, I should say, Vice President Colfax, is most congenial and perhaps on the whole the most worthy man to be second in the honors of the Nation, is political in everything he does, and when his old friend Defrees was turned out, he said not a word, but waited.

The Governor of Wyeoming is in town, and about the only answer he gives to interrogatories concerning the Female Suffrage bill in his Territory, is that the men want wives—and in fact says he, "I want one."

CHIEL

Miscellaneous.

STRAY HEIFER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Big Beaver tp., Beaver county, Pa., on or about the 1st of January, 1870, a red and white heifer, between two and three years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.
MARTIN P. MITCHELL.
Jan12-6t.

DIVIDEND NO. 34.
NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY, }
NEW BRIGHTON, Pa. Jan. 5, 1870.
The President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent. on the capital stock from the profits of the last six months, payable on demand—free of all taxes, Government, State and local.
EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.
Jan12-6t

FOR SALE—House & Lot.—A two Story Frame Dwelling House, containing six rooms and hall, on a lot 50x120 feet; situated in the borough of Baden, but a short distance from railroad station; well of good water at the door; delightful view of River and Railroad. For further particulars inquire of
T. W. DEVORE, Baden,
Beaver Co. Pa.
Jan12-4w*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary having been issued to the subscriber on the estate of Margaret Bayne, deceased, late of Hopewell township, Beaver county, Pa., therefore all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against said estate will present them, duly authenticated for settlement, to me in Hopewell township.
ROBT. W. SCOTT, *Ex'r.*
NOV19-6w

BUYERS, LOOK HERE!

The undersigned, thankful for past favors would respectfully inform the public that he has one of the finest selections of

WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
Etc., Etc.,

on hand to be found in the county. His assortment of

School, Miscellaneous and Religious
BOOKS

is complete, while his prices are sparen on his part to make his

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

equal to the best of City Establishments. He is the exclusive agent for the celebrated

Foley's Gold Pen,

for this county. Those seeking a good Gold Pen, would do well to see them before purchasing. He is the Agent for this county for Kinder's Photographic Marriage Certificate. The attention of Clergymen is respectfully called to this, as he can sell them at the same discount as they would get from the Publisher. Always on hand a select Government sale at Publisher's prices.
Also on hand, Toys and Variety Goods, suitable for all seasons.
J. F. PRICE,
Jan1-3t(cm) Broadway, New Brighton

1776.....1870.
THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY
GAZETTE

Is the largest, the most weekly paper published west of the Alleghenies. It circulates very extensively all over Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, Western Virginia and the great West.

It contains all the leading editorials on the DAILY EDITION on Politics, Literature, Science and the Topics of the Day. It is the recognized organ of the great Republican party of Allegheny county, which gave its 11,340 majority for President Grant. It furnishes the most reliable

Market Reports,

and on this account has become most popular with Merchants, Drovers and Farmers, who look upon it as an indispensable necessity in their business.

It gives the late t quotations in Wool, Cattle, Dry Goods, Groceries, and the Produce of the Farm. It is the only paper that reports the Live Stock Market of Pittsburgh and Allegheny specially for itself, giving each week a full report of the number of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep sold, weight of each, price paid, and the name of the Seller and Buyer.

In all cases of litigation in the Courts, the Market Reports of the Gazette are held as evidence, which shows its reliability as well as its superiority in this respect.

It Gives the News of the Day,

From all parts of the world. But it contains each week, in addition to the above, the best suggestions on the

FARM AND GARDEN

to be found anywhere.

TERMS: Single copy, per year, $1.50; in clubs of five, $1.25 for each copy; clubs of ten, $1.15, and a paper to the getter up of the club. Thus in one year the subscriber to

The Weekly Gazette

Receives an amount of matter equal to many volumes, for the small amount of $1.50 or $1.25, and more matter than other journals sold at $2.00 per year. Owing to its

Rapidly Increasing Circulation

The proprietors will be enabled to make it even more interesting during 1870 than it has been previously. Address—

PENNIMAN, REED & Co.,
Proprietors, Gazette Building,
84 and 86, Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STRAY Heifer.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Sharon, borough of Bridgewater, on or about the first of June, 1869, a black heifer, about four years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.
Mrs. LUCRETIA BARN.
Jan5-3t

Beaver Academy wants A Principal.—A thoroughly competent teacher can have permanent employment and can do a good work. A bonus of from $200 to $300 per annum will be paid, which, in addition to the tuition fees ought to secure the services of a first class man. References required. Call on or address the undersigned at Beaver, Pa.
D. P. LOWARY, Pres't.
JOHN BANCROFT, Sec. Jan19-6w.
Radical and *Local* copy three times and send bill to Mr. Barclay.

FOUND, September 20th, 1869, in Beaver, near the Fair Ground, A WATCH. Any person losing the same can have it by calling at the house of John Thornburg, near Shippingport, this county, and giving a description of the watch.
jan5-3w*

Hanauer's Column.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE OF DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.

In consequence of the dissolution of the firm of Hanauer & Bro., we will offer our entire stock of Dry Goods, Notions, &c., at cost for cash, during the month of January, 1870.

Our stock is large and well selected, and we will sell at prices that will astonish the people.

Remember the place, Hanauer's Corner, Fifth Street, Beaver, Pa.

JAMES HANAUER.
Jan19-1m

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., Jan. 26, 1870.

Circulation Over Twelve Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 sqr—10 lines,	$3 00	$5 00	$5 00	$8 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	11 15	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 50	13 00	21 00
¼ column,...	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	38 00
½ column,...	11 00	15 00	20 00	35 00	60 00
1 column,...	20 00	30 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices....$3 00
Special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending the 22d of Jan., 1870.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Jan. 16	43 deg.	42 deg.	5 deg.
" 17	61 deg.	56 deg.	39 deg.
" 18	35 deg.	31 deg.	27 deg.
" 19	21 deg.	43 deg.	34 deg.
" 20	29 deg.	42 deg.	35 deg.
" 21	23 deg.	41 deg.	36 deg.
" 22	27 deg.	52 deg.	45 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver Argus, since the date of our last publication.

Robt. Bradshaw, Chippewa tp.,	$2 00
Daniel Powell, Knob,	2 00
Anthony Cristler, Shippingport,	2 00
Thomas Dawson, Allegheny city,	4 00
G. K. Shannon, New Sheffield,	2 00
Maj. R. C. Scott, New Sheffield,	2 00
Wm. Taylor, Bridgewater,	4 00
J. Harvey, Darlington,	2 00
Thos. F. Gormly, Industry,	4 00
Samuel Dean, New Sewickley tp.,	2 00
Henry Noss, Beaver,	2 00
Capt. W. McClelland, Meadville,	1 00
J. McLaughlin, dec'd., N. Brighton,	3 50
J. B. McClure, Black Hawk,	2 00
Enos Hill, Baden,	1 00
D. W. Scott, Beaver,	4 00
Henry Small, Beaver,	2 00
G. V. Swearingin, Sidney (Iowa)	3 00

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the Argus to-day:

Special Notices—Hugo Andriessen,
Special Notices—B. Mulheim,
Pitts. Savings Bank—G. A. Berry, Pres't
For Sale—Thomas Walters,
For Sale—Peter Angel,
Farm for Sale—A. McGaffick,
Notice—J. M. Imbrie, Commissioner,
Farm for Sale—John Kirkpatrick.
Orphans' Court Sale—D. Beal, Adm'r.
Executor's Notice.—Young & Bocking.

☞ Choice New Crop New Orleans Molasses. Best Honey Syrup and Boston Syrup for Sale cheaper than the cheapest at A. S. Harvey's Store, Bridgewater.

ja21tf

Real Estate for Sale.—In another column the reader will find some real estate owned by Mr. Peter Angel offered for sale. This property is excellently located, in good repair, and is really a very fine business stand.

Wm. Fleming & Co's. Great Representative Hat, Cap and Ladies Fur House, No. 139 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Penn'a. Send for price list of Ladies' Furs. [oct27:3m.

When will correspondents learn that their names must accompany their communications, if they desire them to appear in print? Several communications of this character, poetry and prose, reached us last week, which we decline, on the ground that we do not know who wrote them.

☞ Blank Summons's for sale at the Argus office.

Adjourned.—The Board of County Auditors in session for some time past, concluded their labors on last Wednesday, and adjourned. They expressed themselves as well satisfied with the condition in which they found the various accounts, particularly were they pleased with the books of the Treasurer's office.

☞ Blank Commitments for sale at the Argus office.

Good Fresh Lime always on hand at the Mulvanon Lime Kilns, Vanport. [aug11 tf.

Burnt to Death.—We learn that on Thursday evening of last week, a young lady, Miss McCormick, of Independence tp., this county, having recovered from a very long and severe illness and being yet very weak, attempted to place a lamp filled with oil on the mantle piece. In doing so she stumbled forward, the lamp fell from her hand on the fire, exploded and scattered the burning oil over her clothing, which also took fire and before assistance could reach her, she was burned to death.

TAFFY, white and yellow, always fresh, French confectioneries, candies, cough lozenges, malt, chocolate and vanilla caramels, love drops. Orders for Fancy cakes, suitable for parties and weddings, left at the Beaver Drug Store, will be promptly attended to.

ARTHUR ANDRIESSEN.

Lost.—On Christmas Eve (Dec. 24th) between the Presbyterian church in Bridgewater and North Bridgewater, a pair of Gold Spectacles. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at this office.

If you want either a sentimental or comic valentine call at the Book and Wall Paper store of B. Mulheim in Bridgewater.

Temperance Meeting.—A Temperance Meeting will be held in the Court House on Friday evening next. Several speakers will present Home matters to the citizens and, as on last Thursday evening, a real good time is expected.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS.—The attention of parties who are fortunate enough to have money for investment is directed to the advertisement of the above well known institution, which is located at No. 67 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.—The officers are well known citizens of Pittsburgh. See card.

Quarterly Meeting.—The Fourth Quarterly Meeting, for the present year, will be held in the Beaver M. E. Church, on the 5th and 6th of February. Rev. J. W. Baker, Presiding Elder, will be present.

REFINED carbon oil, prime quality, only 35 cts. per gall., non explosive burning fluid, best crude oil at the Beaver Drug Store.

Missionary Lecture.—Rev. Stevenson, a returned missionary from India, will lecture, next Thursday evening in the U. P. Church, on "LIFE IN INDIA." He will exhibit many curiosities and idols brought from that land, and many models of implements that will illustrate life in that far off empire.

In A New Dress.—The New Brighton *Herald*, which was, has grown proud lately, and last week it put on a new dress. It looks now as neat as a pin. The name also has been changed, to that of the Beaver *Valley Herald*.

A Correction.—In noticing a new book some time ago, we inadvertently stated that its price was one dollar and *seventy-five* cts. The notice should have read thus:

MARGUERITE—BARONESS LEICHENSTEIN.—A new book by Mrs. Barker, late of Beaver, can be had of Wm. Hurst, at the store of A. C. Hurst in Bridgewater. Price one dollar and *twenty-five* cts. This is a charming little volume, and will afford pleasure and instruction to all who read it. Call on Mr. Hurst and get a copy.

Some active "ring man" at Harrisburg has put himself to the trouble of sending copies of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, containing marked extracts from other ring papers, on the Irwin-Mackey contest, to a large number of the Republicans of this county. Of course these extracts are all on the Mackey side of that question. Several copies of the *Gazette* containing these fulminations have been shown us. If the sender only knew how few were the thanks he was receiving for his pains from the recipients of his favors, we suspect he would employ his time and money in some other way. His investment, so far as this county is concerned, is a very unprofitable one indeed.

B. MULHEIM, Bridgewater Pa., has just received and is now opening a full assortment of comic and sentimental valentines, which can be bought low.

The Experiments before Prof. Taylor's Classes in Chemistry and Philosophy last week were full of interest and must add greatly to the profit and satisfaction derived from the pursuit of these interesting studies. These consisted of experiments with the Pyrometer showing the expansions of several of the metals, with Conductometer showing the relative conducting power of a number of the metals, also with the Bolthead showing the expansion of water by heat. The boiling water by the application of cold was very successfully shown, as well as the currents established in the heating of water.

"Ding Dong."—We noticed some time since the loss of the Academy bell, the old bell that for years past rung out its familiar call to the Student. It was taken from the belfry of the Academy in the night by some scamp or scamps, fearless of the law and we supposed at the time we should never hear the peculiar tone of the old bell again. Constable Griffin was notified of the theft by one of the Trustees, and engaged to make an effort to recover it. After making a diligent search in different localities, his efforts were finally crowned with success. On Thursday last, he unearthed it in one of the out lots not far from the Academy building; he has also been successful in recovering other property belonging to the institution, such as books, sections of sparatus, chemicals, etc., all of which are being restored to their proper places again. The Trustees of the Academy have advertised for a principal, and there are already applicants for the situation some of whom are well qualified to revive the old institution. Success attend the efforts of whoever may take hold of it.

Death of Dr. Franklin Moore.—The family of Judge Agnew, of this place, received a telegram on last Monday morning, informing them of the death of Rev. Franklin Moore, at Sacramento, Cal., on Friday, Jan. 21. Mr. M. was a son of the late Robt. Moore, Esq., of Beaver, and a brother of A. R. Moore, and Mrs. D. Agnew. The deceased was well known to many of our older citizens. For some years past he has resided in Philadelphia, but his health failing, he took a trip to the Pacific coast, where he anticipated a speedy recovery. His expectations, however, were not realized, and on last Friday, as above stated, he died at Sacramento, city. His remains will be brought to Beaver for interment, of which due notice will be given. Dr. Moore, at the time of his death, was a member of the Philadelphia Conference of the M. E. church, and was regarded as one of the ablest and most eloquent ministers of that denomination.

Complimentary.—Prof. G. L. Eberhart, of this county, but now engaged in teaching school in Kittanning, seems to be quite popular at that place, as an elocutionist. In noticing an entertainment given there a short time ago, the *Free Press*, the Republican paper of that county, speaks thus of Mr. E:

"Prof. Eberhart rendered a variety of amusing, sentimental, and patriotic pieces in prose and poetry, in a manner quite artistical, evincing that he well understands elocutionary principles."

The Democratic *Sentinel*, of the same entertainment, says:

"Prof. Eberhart, the talented and popular Principal of our Common School, read to the audience choice extracts from prominent and distinguished authors, in which he fully sustained his reputation as an elocutionist.

His rendering of 'The Vagabonds,' in our estimation, was most admirably done.

It affords us pleasure to meet with such notices of one of our citizens abroad,' and particularly is this true of Prof. Eberhart, whom we know to be worthy of the flattering words here used.

THE SECRET OF THE ALHSA'S SUCCESS EXPLAINED.—The hair is secreted by a little visicle or gland, and each gland is nourished and supported by a minute blood-vessel, and as long as these blood-vessels carry a sufficient quantity of nourishment to these glands the hair will grow; but if, from disease or any other cause, these vessels become obstructed or torpid, so much so as not to carry to these glands a sufficient quantity of blood to nourish and sustain them, the hair will become dry and fall off. The reproduction of the hair, therefore, depends upon the restoration of these small blood-vessels to their primitive and unobstructed circulation, which indication the Ahsma performs. It is absolutely necessary, before new hair can be produced, to stimulate the scalp by the application of the Ahsma, which excites the blood-vessels to an increased healthy action. Remember, it requires time; for if the hair were to start as soon as the tonic was applied, it would probably be five or six weeks before it would make its appearance through the skin.

THE question has been repeatedly asked us how we can afford to lay out so much in advertising; this notice alone costing (according to the circulation of the paper) from five cents to one dollar per line. People do not take into consideration that this single notice is read by at least three millions of people, of whom it is safe to say that one-twentieth are afflicted with Sick Headache, Indigestion, or some bilious complaint; and thus learn that 'Whittlesey's Dyspepsia Cure' is warranted to cure them.

Jan. 22, 1870.

MR. EDITOR:—There was an extraordinary spectacle took place at Harrisburg a few days ago. A goodly number of Representatives met in a room to investigate an odd looking machine. The technical name of which was "Qua-Cameroni." This thing had extraordinary powers in fascinating and destroying the individual opinions of those who came in contact with it. Mr. Wm. Irwin was invited to see it, but after William examined it a tremor came over him, in fact the truth is he was frightened, for he thought the infernal thing was some new kind of guillotine, and after due examination he addressed the gentlemen as follows: 'I am a candidate for the Treasury, and if the Representatives of our Commonwealth in their proper place give me their support, and I am elected, I will faithfully fill the place; but I will have nothing to do with you here, as I am pretty sure you will use this infernal machine to take my head off.' Well, after William was gone and they had settled some little financial business, they wetted their tongues, and with one accord played upon their harps of a thousand strings to the praise and glory of the 'Qua-Cameroni' machine, and appeared hugely delighted, and again and again after wetting their tongues, they continued to play on their harps of a thousand strings to the praise and glory of the 'Qua-Cameroni' machine, and after a jovial time they broke up at a late hour. Well, in due time they put their machine in operation in the House, but, terrible to relate, something got wrong, and in the confusion and excitement poor 'Mack' fell into their machine and was minus his head. After the smoke had cleared away there stood our Wm. calm as a 'summer's morning,' the honored Treasurer of the great State of Pennsylvania. FALLSTONE.

MR. EDITOR:—Would you do me the favor to acknowledge through your columns my heartfelt gratitude to the many friends who visited the Parsonage on last Thursday evening, or sent favors to myself or children in money and gifts valued at upwards of $150. The pleasant evening, and kind friends who spent it with me at my home, will not be forgotten, and my prayer is that God may greatly bless them for the kind consideration of the most undeserving of his servants. JAS. HOLLINGSHEAD,
PARSONAGE, Beaver, Jan. 18, 1870.

MR. EDITOR: Permit me, through the columns of your paper, to state a few facts which have fallen under my observation within the last week or ten days. Oyster suppers, strawberry festivals, ice-cream, true bloods and "big things" are all the go generally about this particular time. I have just returned from a visit to the small town of Hanover, Columbiana Co., Ohio, where I had the pleasure of beholding nearly every variety of poultry on the celebrated farm of Mr. Henry Graff. He has a new breed of turkeys which, he says, will weigh 40 lbs. at the age of one year; this year's brood weigh 20 lbs. I purchased a pair of those turkeys. He also has the full breed Berkshire hogs which, in my opinion, are preferable to the Chester. Here is a chance for a capitalist.

I think your Industry correspondent of week before last dealt rather too severe a blow upon the young men of this place. He must have been one of the class he describes, otherwise he would not know so much about them. He can't be a very good Christian, otherwise instead of exposing his neighbors' faults he would have endeavored to conceal them. But, like your correspondent, I think there is too much loafing in Industry. If it is suppressed who will attend the theatres and saloons? Is it manly after taking their money to publish them to the world? Our storekeepers would starve were it not for them.

When I get a brood of "big fowls," or "true bloods,"—Mr. Editor—you shall hear from me again. R. WALTON.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Virginia Bill—Woman Suffrage Postal Telegraph—Franking Privilege—Pensions—International Exposition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21, 1870.

There is so much to write about from Washington just at present, that a correspondent is in more of a dilema in determining what *not* to write about than he is at times to find something to *write* about. The anxiety attending the long delay in the admission of Virginia, the little of everything in the House while waiting for the action of the Senate on the Virginia bill, and rumors about Georgia; the postal telegraph system and the abolition of the Franking privelege; the World's Fair movement, and the proposed Territorial government for the District of Columbia; the Letter Carriers Convention, and the Woman's National Suffrage Convention closing last night, and a lot of other things of National importance, are crowding in upon my mind as suitable subject matter for a letter to you to-day.

The Virginia bill which has been dragging as slowly in the Senate, and on which the Senate has agreed to have definite action to-day, has drawn from the old Dominion thousands of interested persons both for and against the unconditional admission of the State. The delays attending its admission has given the anti Walker man an opportunity to supply the country with a biography, private and public, of both their Governor and Members of Congress elect. Members of Congress have been interviewed on the Virginia subject so much that many of them hardly know the truth of anything they hear in reference to Virginia. It is evident, however, that Gov. Walker has been badly treated by his opponents, and it is now feared by a few here that in case Virginia is admitted unconditionally that the anti Walker men will suffer.

While I, individually always felt like letting the people do about as they liked (do right of course) the Woman Suffrage question has staggered me at times, because the majority of women I have talked with on the subject, have opposed it—perhaps for modesty sake, or their dependence upon the popular idea that men only have the right to vote, and that on men comes the responsibility of taking care of the fair sex—and I have often said it became necessary that if they should vote, I would like to leave the country for ten years. But the Woman Suffrage Convention that has been in Session for the past three days, has given your correspondent an opportunity to learn more of women, than he has ever learned before, and briefly but candidly, he will give your readers a report of its proceedings. On the first day of the Session, the convention was addressed by Miss Anthony, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Wilmer of New York, Mrs. Cozzens, (the law student of St. Louis) Senator Pomeroy and others. On the second day, among the speakers, were Mrs. Griffing, Mrs. Townsend and Rev. Olympia Brown, each showing themselves master of the subjects they discussed. During the day a vote was taken, and out of some fifteen hundred present, only fifteen or twenty had courage enough to rise and vote negatively on the Woman suffrage question.

On yesterday the convention closed its labors and its chief actors are marshaling their forces for the meeting of Congressional Committee to-day in regard to a Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which proposes the enfranchisement of all women in the United States. But first as an experiment on the experimental grounds, the District of Columbia, a bill is proposed for the enfranchisement of women. Let it come; the experiment of first enfranchising negroes in the District was successful, and why not make it the experimental grounds for the benefit of the fairer sex.

The speaking during the whole of the convention was nearly all done by women, and was marked by wit, sarcasm, logic and pathos, showing that in the main the movers in the Woman Suffrage cause are not ignoramuses, but are possessed of versatility of ability, and in many respects master of the arguements. Two of the most marked characters, both of whom are novices, are Miss Poebe Cozzens and Miss Jennie Collins, the latter is a factory girl of Lowell, Mass. Miss Cozzens, educated without necessity of toil, small in stature well proportioned (less her Grecian Bend) rather good looking at a distance; richly dressed, and was brought to the study of law, she says, by witnessing the necessities of her sex. Miss Collins, on the contrary, has had none of those advantages; was educated by the stern realities of life of unrequited toil, and appears only because she cannot help herself. She is most modest in appearance, and usually dresses in plain calico, not only for economy sake and because she deems it more fitting to her circumstances, but in my opinion for good effect. She uses no written speeches or notes, simply draws on the store house of bitter experience for her arguments. She is not what most people call beautiful, nor is she finished in her manners; but when she speaks, she moves the whole audience in sympathy with her.

The bill introduced yesterday by Senator Ramsey, chairman of the Committee on Post Offices, to establish a Postal telegraph system, and incorporate the U. S. Postal telegraph company, authorizes the Postmaster General to establish offices in connection with the post offices in every city and village where telegraph stations are now maintained, and at such other places on the line of the telegraph as the business of the company may require. The rates to be prepaid for transmission and delivering within certain distances of twenty words including date &c., shall not exceed 25 cts. The rates to be prepaid by telegraphic stamps. The provisions of the bill which you will get ere this reaches you, are too lengthy to be given in full.

The Postal telegraph system, as proposed in this bill is not what the framers of the original postal telegraph bill first intended it should be. They wanted each Postmaster on the line of telegraph, where the business of the office would not warrant the employment of a telegraphic operator to act as such. But this bill, as you perceive, provides that a company shall control it and be paid a certain price.

There is some feeling in both Houses of Congress against Mr. Creswell for being unduly exercised in regard to the Franking privilege. Some of them think that the abolishing of the Franking privilege, will prevent to a great extent, the distribution among their constituents of much valuable and instructive reading.

Pensioners in Government offices by an act of Congress in 1868, were deprived of their pension for nearly a year. Of late there has been an effort made to get a bill passed in Congress this session, returning to each pensioner the amount withheld from him, which applying it to those holding office in different parts of the country as well as in Washington, would amount to $200,000.

The people of the District of Columbia, feel justly indignant at the opposition of certain Members of Congress to the grand International Exhibition proposed to be held in Washington. They ask nothing of Congress, except just time enough to give them liberal legislation. The opposition, or the inattention of Congress to the interests of Washington has been so marked that it is now becoming a cause of public remark. The city has no representation in Congress; its population has no vote except for municipal offices; its officers have never had any influence in Congress, because they were unable to influence the vote of any member thereof. How long shall this state of affairs exist? The records of the Land Office show that Congress has appropriated for the States and Territories for public schools, &c., the amount of 67,983,932 acres of land, but nothing for the District of Columbia. Congress has appropriated for Agricultural Colleges, scrip under act of July 2d, 1862 and supplements, 600,000 acres of land to the States and Territories, but nothing to the District of Columbia. Yet the internal revenue tax collected by the Government since the enactment of the revenue laws from the people, shows that from Minnesota was collected $2,503,354; Kansas $1,537,344.95; Oregon, $1,632,901.13; Nevada, $1,550,675.40; Nebraska, $353,397.15. From the territories of New Mexico, Utah, Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Dakota, Washington and Arizona, the receipts were $2,457,549.10, while those from the District of Columbia were $3,505,397.51. This tax does not include the income tax derived from the thousands of clerks employed by the Government. It will thus be seen that while the tax paid by the District of Columbia is greater than that of Minnesota by 75 per cent., she derives no benefit from Government appropriations of land. CHIEL.

Forty-First Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE, Jan. 17.—The President laid before the Senate a petition from the Commander of the Grand Army of New York, for a modification of the revenue law in favor of maimed and disabled soldiers. Several petitions from various quarters, on the same subject were also presented. Petitions presented from soldiers of the war of 1812, asking for pensions for the balance of their lives; also for the abolition of the franking privilege. Bills were reported to regulate telegraph matters with foreign countries; for French spoliations, not exceeding $5,000,000; to regulate descents of Real Estate in Utah. The Virginia bill came up, and after considerable discussion, was laid on the table, by a vote of 25 to 21. The House bill was then taken up and discussed until the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE.—A large number of bills were introduced and referred, among which were the following: To repeal the tunnage tax on American vessels, for adjournment of Congress on the 2d Tuesday of April; to pay one year's salary of Justice of the Supreme Court to the family of Mr. Stanton; to cede to Ohio the unsold lands of Virginia in that State; granting lands to Wisconsin for a breakwater harbor and canal, to connect Green Bay with Lake Michigan; to abolish the franking privilege after July 1st, 1870, and authorizing the Postmaster General to establish telegraph postal routes. Resolutions were adopted asking for information on various subjects, including the following: Calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the necessity of an addition to the United States court house and post office at Indianapolis; declaring that strict regard for public economy requires there should be no increase in the salaries or emoluments of any public officer of the Government; Instructing the Committee on Appropriations to inquire into the expediency of reporting an appropriation of $50,000 for the improvement of the harbor of Evansville, Ind.; calling on the Secretary of War for additional documents and reports relating to the improvement of the harbor of Michigan City; donating cannon to be placed around a soldiers' lot in Rose Hill Cemetery, Chicago; calling on the Secretary of the Navy for names of Paymasters who have been reported as defaulters, with the amount of defalcation, since March, 1869, adopted; calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the claim for compensation for the use of Fort Craig military reservation, New Mexico; calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the harbor of Black Lake Michigan. Several resolutions relative to the national currency were offered and laid over. The House then took up the bill to apportion representation of the several States in the House of Representatives for the Forty second Congress, and its consideration occupied time till the hour of adjournment.

SENATE, Jan. 18.—Petitions were presented on various subjects. Bills were reported as follows: One to create land districts in Colorado and Kansas; to regulate the appraisement and inspection of imports in certain cases, referred; granting lands to Kansas to aid railroads; to authorize the construction of a canal at Pass l'Outre, at the mouth of the Mississippi. The House bill to pay expenses of Committee on Banking and Currency was passed. Mr. Hamlin was appointed a Regent of the Smithsonian Institute, in place of the late Senator Fessenden. The resolution relative to the seizure of whiskey in California was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when the House bill for the admission of Virginia came up, and was discussed until adjournment.

HOUSE.—The House took up the bill for the transfer of the Philadelphia Navy Yard to League Island, which was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when the bill went over under the rules. The apportionment bill was then discussed for sometime, when it was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. A resolution asking the Secretary of State what disposition was made of the $600,000 allowed for aggressions on American commerce by Japan, was adopted. Also a resolution for a joint committee on Public Buildings and Grounds was adopted. Adjourned.

SENATE, Jan. 19.—Petitions on various subjects and from different localities were presented. Bills were introduced and reported as follows: Granting lands to aid in the construction of railroads in Kansas; granting lands for the construction of a railroad to Florida. Friday's and to be devoted to the consideration of the business of the District of Columbia, petitions, private and private bills. The Judiciary Committee reported adversely the bill allowing States to determine the qualifications of witnesses in United States Courts, believing it would be dangerous to give States this power. The Virginia bill was then taken up, and after a lengthy discussion, the amendment of Mr. Edmunds, to require the impossible oath on case upon State officers, that they are eligible under the Fourteenth Amendment, was agreed to; after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—By resolution the General of the army was directed to inform the House under what act of Congress, or by what authority Generals Ruger and Haines and Maj. Goodfellow are acting as a commission of elections in the Georgia Legislature. The committee on pensions were instructed to consider the propriety of providing by law that no invalid pensioner shall be deprived of his pension during the time he may have been employed in the civil service of the United States, between the 3d of March, 1865, and the 4th of June, 1866. The Secretary of War was directed to inquire into the practicability and necessity of improving the harbor of Leland, on Lake Michigan. A bill was introduced granting the right of way to the Utah Central Railroad company. A concurrent resolution fixing the 3d Tuesday of April for the adjournment of Congress was voted down. A resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the propriety of repealing a bill providing for a board of military officers for the hearing and deciding of claims of soldiers for monthly pay, &c., was adopted. A bill to amend the bankrupt Act by exempting from its provisions interests in life assurance, was referred. The bill to provide for the construction of the Niagara Ship Canal was also referred. The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to transfer the Philadelphia Navy Yard to League Island. The bill was amended so that the proceeds of all sales shall be paid into the Treasury, and was then discussed until the close of the morning hour. A joint resolution for the continuance of the income tax was passed. The committee of the whole reported a pension bill amounting to $30,000,000. A resolution was adopted instructing the committee on Agriculture to report as to the propriety of establishing a national school of agriculture mechanical arts pertaining thereto. Adjourned.

SENATE, Jan. 20.—The following bills were introduced and referred: For the preservation of the harbors of the United States from encroachment; granting the right of way through the public lands to the Junction city and Denver Railroad; to open public lands to homestead and pre-emption settlers only in California. The House Census bill was reported with a substitute. A bill was introduced to establish a postal telegraph company. The Virginia bill was taken up, and after a lengthy discussion, it was finally agreed that the whole subject should be disposed of to-morrow, at 4 p. m. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—A number of bills of no general interest were introduced. Resolutions were offered and referred, inquiring into the authority for the appropriation of public money for the purchase of Territory without the consent of the House of Representatives. Resolutions were adopted as follows: Relating to correspondence of J. Watson Webb and the Brazilian Government on the subject of the ship Canada; in reference to U. S. coaling stations; relative to removing Brooklyn Navy Yard; and in reference to the report of the Commissioner of Education. The House then resumed the consideration of the bill for the removal of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and it was discussed till the expiration of the morning hour, and then went over until Tuesday next. A resolution to print 18,000 extra copies of the Report of the special Commissioner of the Revenue was, after a lengthy debate, adopted. Adjourned.

SENATE, Jan. 21.—Bills were introduced and referred as follows: To abolish the Freedmen's Bureau; to prohibit the sale of public lands in Kansas except to actual settlers; for an amendment to the Constitution permitting female suffrage. The Virginia bill then came up, and was so amended (in substance) as to require each member of the Legislature, before taking his seat, and every other State officer before he enters upon the duties of his office, to subscribe to an oath that he had never been a member of Congress nor held any office wherein an oath to support the U. S. Constitution was a prerequisite, and afterwards engaged in the rebellion; Or, otherwise, subscribe to an oath that his disabilities have been removed by Act of Congress; and providing, further, that the State shall never alter her constitution so as to deprive any citizen of his right to vote or hold office on account of race or color. Thus amended, the bill passed by yeas 47, nays 12. Adj.

There was nothing worth reporting occurred in the House. Nothing but the consideration of local bills transpired.

Penn'a. Legislature.

SENATE, Jan. 18.—There was little transpired in the Senate, save the consideration of some local bills in which parties concerned alone have interest. Both House adjourned to attend the inauguration at one o'clock.

HOUSE.—Among the bills introduced were: One to prevent gambling and lotteries in Pennsylvania; to require a license from County Treasurers for selling patents; declaring every recognizance binding on defendants and securities until properly discharged by proper magistrate or Court; also giving Common Pleas Court the power to grant divorces in all cases where the best interests of plaintiff and public morality are subserved, providing that all actions for fraud and deceit must be commenced within two years from date; one punishing by fine and imprisonment injury to travelers baggage; punishing the publication of obscene advertisements; providing for a State convention to amend the Constitution; to prevent contagion from Small pox in Common Schools, by prohibiting the attendance of any child not vaccinated; extending the Allegheny Act exempting seamstress' sewing machines from execution or distress for rent, to all private families in the Commonwealth. The Senate by bill to increase the Governor's salary to $7,000 was lost by a vote yeas, 44, nays 47.

SENATE, Jan. 19.—The following bills introduced: Authorizing turnpike, canal and Penna. Railroad companies to issue bonds secured by mortgage, and to abandon portions of lines for public use; and one authorizing R. R. companies to lease and become lessees with other roads, a bill to prohibit justices of the peace from acting as attorneys; one protecting the people of Pennsylvania from empyricism and elevating the standard of the medical profession, incorporating all medical societies under one State Society; for a State road in Armstrong, Allegheny and Butler. Eight thousand copies of the Governor's Inaugural address were ordered to be printed for use of the Senate. Several local bills were passed.

HOUSE.—The bill to reorganize the Treasury was reported to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform. The resolution for copies of the Inaugural, Auditor General's and Treasurer's Reports defeated. A resolution for a stenographer submitted on Mines and Mining, was adopted. The Speaker announced that until arrangements were completed, he should require the State printers to publish a weekly journal of the proceedings of the House. The following bills were introduced: To restore the Spring election and one allowing speculation of eight per cent. promisory notes. The following Standing Committees were announced:

Ways and Means—Myers, Davis, Reed, Webb, Miller, (Allegheny,) Miller (Philadelphia,) McCamey, Elliott, Taylor, Darlington, Adams, Reynolds, Longaker, Stephens, Person, Herr, Johnson, (Chester,) Brong, Josephs, Penn, Kreps and Stinger.

Judiciary System (General)—Messrs. Johnson, Crawford, Reilly, Conner, Miller, Craig, Wolfe, Johnson, McCreary, Loucksecker, Stone, Smith, Patton, Kay, Hall, Ellis, Schwartz, Beans, Dimmick.

Judicial Corporations—Messrs. Stokes, Hill, Miller, (Philadelphia,) Adaire, Hoag, Johnson, (Philadelphia,) Brong, Josephs, Penn, White, Leonard, Forsyth, Mooney, McKinstry, Beans.

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Yanskirk, Packer, Reilly, Conner, Marshall, Moses McJunkin, Hampher, Shurlock, Armstrong, Dill, (Union,) Snyder, Mechtatterly, Milliken, Skinner.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Craig, Wolfe, Johnson, (Crawford,) McCreary, Loucksecker, Stone, Smith, Elliott, Davis, Smith, Brown, Hall, Mills, Scott, Dill, (Union.)

Library—Messrs. Miller, (Allegheny,) Craig, Brown.

Iron and Coal Companies—Messrs. Bann, Stephens, Carey, Maxwell, Albright, Hall, Miller, McCracken, Marshall, Walton, Snyder, Keller, Porter, (York,) Keene, Brown.

Manufactures—Messrs. Hall, Johnson, Humphreys, Hemy, McMahon, Webb, Steele, (Armstrong,) Wheeler, Wherry, Wallace, Lowry, Lesle Bolton, Lindly, Milliken, Montgomery, Mooney, Josephs, McAleer, Daley, Ellis, Hursh.

Education—Messrs. Buffington, Kerr, Cloud, Cumberland, Dunlap, Darlington, McCracken, Stone, Herr, Porter, (York,) Porter, (Cambria,) Scott, Hall, Schwartz, Dill, Adams.

Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Rothrock, Johnson, (Philadelphia,) Marshall, Davis, Ames, Ellis, Schantzlely, Leonard, Dimmick.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Smith, Walton, Beans, Dunlap and Donaldson—Messrs. Ames, Stone, Chamberlain, McJunkin, Hill, Buffington, Niles, Wheeler, Taylor, Cooper, Scott, Eschbach, Sedgwick.

Insurance Risks—Messrs. Hill, Keech, Kreps, Herr, McCracken, Thomas, Woolever, McKinstry, Meyer.

Corporations—Messrs. Hoag, Cooper, Keech, Berry, Conley, Albright, Maxwell, Shurlock, Stephens, Robinson, Ross, Harvey, Doyle, Grady, Adaire, Cloud, Josephs, Daley, Carlin, Steele (Sch.-Hill), Scott.

Public Printing—Messrs. Robinson, Buffington, Cloud, Fulton, Stephens, Chamberlain, Taylor, Leonard, McAleer, McKinstry, Keene, Leidig, Carlin, Porter, Cumberland.

Agriculture—Messrs. Leslie, Marshall, Comly, Robinson, M'Cracken, Coney, Wilson, Steele (Armstrong,) Harvey, Keene, Meyer, Rothrock, Sedgwick, Meyer.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Chamberlain, Leslie, Kerr, Buffington, Kreps, Brown, Scott, Sedgwick, Hoover.

Militia—Messrs. Goodall, Shurlock, M'Creary, Bann, Parsons, Deisinger, Kerr, Long, Milliken, Montgomery, Keller, Leidig, Woolever.

Printing—Messrs. Niles, Cooper, Albright, Keech, Porter (Cambria,) Gelen.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. White, Webb, Craig, Yerkis, Buffington, Gobrecht, Darlington, Reinoehl, Kerr, Stephens, Brown, Hall, Porter (York), Hersh, Dimmick.

Claims—Messrs. Longenecker, Leslie, McJunkin, Bowman, Marshall, Steele (Armstrong), Hill, White, Armstrong, Cretz, Keller, Leidig, Woolever.

Passenger Railways—Messrs. Cloud, Kerr, Parsons, Bann, Hoag, Stokes, Taylor, Albright, Thomas, Humphreys, Carlin, Forsyth, Mooney, Daily, McKinstry.

Accounts—Messrs. Church, Keech, Tyler, Long, Roberts, Robison, McMahon, Wiley, Bollman, Strohl, Dill (Adams), Ellis, Dimmick, Engleman, Forsythe.

Banks—Messrs. Webb, Ames, Davis, Stone, Walton, Wheeler, M'Cracken, Johnston (Philadelphia), Shurlock, Steele (Armstrong), Cretz, Dailey, Snyder, Schwartz, Engleman.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. White, Webb, Craig, Yerkis, Buffington, Gobrecht, Darlington, Reinoehl, Kerr, Stephens, Brown, Hall, Porter (York), Hersh, Dimmick.

SENATE, Jan. 20.—The bill creating a County out of Crawford, Venango and Warren, was reported, amended to be called Petroleum instead of Clinse. The Joint Committee reported a bill to contract for the publication of "The Legislative Record," which after a lengthy discussion, was referred back to the Committee. The following bills were introduced: To adjourn on the 17th of March; declaring the ground in the Ohio River, opposite Middletown an Island; making the mode of voting uniform throughout the State. A resolution was adopted instructing the judiciary committee to inquire more Supreme Judges were necessary, and to report by bill or otherwise. The following bills were prepared by the Civil Code commission were laid before the House: Creating a Department of instruction for the education of youth, and others, of the Commonwealth, providing for taking the census of the taxable inhabitants of the State; and providing for the support of the poor.

HOUSE.—The Senate resolution for 5,000 copies of the message was defeated: so was a motion to print the Librarian's Report. The bill allowing each member $100. for postage, was amended by reducing it to $30. The committee, to whom the subject was referred reported against increasing the Governor's salary. The report of the committee to contract for the printing of the Legislative Record was discussed till adjournment. The Speaker appointed a special committee to investigate the affairs of the State Treasurer.

SENATE, Jan. 21.—A bill was introduced fixing the 3d Friday in March for municipal and township elections throughout the State; also, one to establish a State Insurance Company, and regulating the business of like institutions. A supplement to the Act relating to State Treasurer, creating a Board of Control in place of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, who shall have control of the deposits of public funds, shall deposit where the highest rate of interest can be obtained, the depositary to give approved security for safe keeping, and payment of all drafts on demand. The interest accruing to the use of the State instead of the State Treasurer, as at present, was introduced. The Governor has nominated Jno. Youngman, of Sunbury, Superintendent of Public Printing; F. C. Brewster, Attorney General; A. L. Russell, Adjutant General; Francis Jordan, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and J. M. Weakley, Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

HOUSE.—

SELECT MISCELLANY.

[From the Overland Monthly for January.]

CENTRE-POLE BILL.

It drizzled unmistakably that night—not in straightforward rain, but in sneaking gusts that glanced down the neck and up the sleeve. I pulled on my coat, and splashed out to the gate, to see if it were fast against wandering cattle. The lights in the house gleamed dimly through the mist, as if the wet had reached them, too. Even old "Don," who followed me gingerly out from the porch, shook his shaggy coat, and sniffed his disgust at the weather. Satisfied that all was right, I was about returning to shelter, when from around the corner of the fence came the sound of horses' feet, and a heavy wagon sucking and groaning up the incline. A low, prolonged growl from the dog greeted the coming team, and I waited a moment to see who could be travelling at such a time and in such a sorry storm. There soon came abreast of the gate a huge wagon, drawn by six mules, which I could barely see thro' the fog. Attracted by the fire in my pipe, which I had succeeded in keeping alight, and the increased growling of the dog, it stopped, and, after the brake rattled down, a hoarse voice issued:

"Whoa there, June! I say, stranger, how far is it to town?"

"To Los Angeles? Ten miles."

"That's a purty outlook for me. Ten miles! Is this a tavern?"

"No."

"Ten miles to town! Waal stranger, I guess I'll stake out here to-night. Them animules is too beat to do that. Where's yer water?"

"It's all around you to-night; but you can turn your mules into the *corral*, and bring your blankets before the fire. It's too wet to stay out here."

"Waal, I've seen was nights nor this, and I'm cenumost water-proof; but since you're pressin', I'll turn out these critters and jine ye in a shake. Git up, here, you old cantankerous Guv'ment mule! That ar' Black Bess is the ornarest animule I ever see."

It required but little time to unhitch his team, and I opened the gate, and in the fagged creatures came—gaunt and worn, with moth eaten tails, dripping with wet, and generally cast down, as mules are when their kicking days are past. Though there was a prospect for them of fodder and corn, not the ghost of a trot appeared, as they meandered slowly into the yard, where our own horses crowded together under the shed, and gazed inhospitably at new comers.

"Have you had any supper?" I inquired of the teamster, as he came into the house with his blankets.

"Waal, now you mention it, I rayther think not, and I do feel a heap hungry."

I managed to get him a cold bite and a glass of toddy, and as he whipped out his short, black pipe and moved up to the fire he began to thaw, mentally, as I saw from the gladness in his eye, and physically, as the steam from his clothes attested. I was alone that night, and glad to have company. I had a good view of my guest now; a short, thick-set man, with a shock of a beard, bronzed face, where it could be seen, and sharp, grey eyes. A soldier's coat, much too large for him, was his upper garment, the only apparent additional vesture being a pair of immense boots.

"I like that liquor of yours" he said, after a time. "It *keitches* as it goes down. How long must you have lived here?"

"Only a year," I answered.

Between the wreaths of curling smoke he scanned me closely, and again inquired:

"Where must you hail from?"

"A great distance from here—from Maine."

"From Maine? You don't say so! I'm from them parts myself. It seems kind o' good to meet a fellow-nat'oner in a furrin land. How's all the folks down in Maine?"

"About as usual, I fancy. But how did you get out here?"

"I've made a long trip of it, you bet. If you don't want to turn in, I'll tell you all about it. It kind o' drops the tailboard out of a feller's feelins to strike a man from the same destrict."

Assuring him that I should enjoy his confidence and his story, having mixed "another stiff 'un to take out that last patch of cold"—he related as follows:

"The fust of it was, me and the old man had a scrimmage—not a fightin' one, mind ye, for I wouldn't have hurt a hair of the old man's head, not for gold; but I was pesky tired of farmin' and plowin' and hog-killin', and such like, and was a-bound for to go to sea. It's curus a feller never knows the right side of his melon till it's too late; but that's the way with all on us, and knockin' about in the world just pulls the husk off the cob, and shows ye what's what. Howsomdever, seein' as how I was hankerin' to go away, and as 'Melia Pitchard had married that city chap, and as the old man said I shouldn't go, I was more determined than ever. There was a circus come along to our town, and me and the other boys was kinder handy—helpin' water the horses, and doin' chores for the men—and we got into the show. It was the fust time I ever see a circus, and the band, and the riders, and the beautiful woman on a calico horse, was too much for me, particularly after I was left into the ring. Skeleton and the Fat Lady. So I made up my mind to run off with this show, and I marches up to the boss and asked him if he would take me. 'What can you do?' says he. 'Any thin,' says I: 'mostly drive.' 'Well,' says he, 'I want a boy to drive the wagon with the centrepole, and I'll try you.' And I left the old house and all ten years ago, and I've never seen e'm sence."

The thinking man paused a moment, and then proceeded:

"It was Dan Rice's Circus—and you know it was a good show—but it was hard lines for me, and the beautiful woman didn't look so beautiful every time I see her afterward, and we roughed it all the while; and I shouldn't have stuck to it if we hadn't been travellin' West. I thought, if I went fur enough I might get to California, where the gold was growin'. How about that gold?"

A grim, peculiar smile flitted across a quarter-section of his face, and ending in a sneer, lost itself in its shaggy beard.

"I did leave the business for a while, and was some years in Canady and Wisconsin, but I always hankered after the show, and come back to it. There was three of the chaps; and, very sing'lar, we was all named Bill, and they gave us names to know us apart. I was Centre-pole Bill, 'cause I drove that wagon; there was Canvas Bill, as drove that wagon; and Stubby Bill, as was a general hand. We travelled and travelled until we got to Mound City, in Ioway; and there Stubby was knifed for something or other in a row, and died. He and I didn't go cahoots so much as Canvas and me, but we missed him for all o' that. We see some hubby life, off and on, we did; and if I was a youngster, I'd rather set up in any profession but a circus-driver, but a man can't always have his 'drathers. Leastwise, if he could, p'r'aps he wouldn't be no better off.

"We got to Ioway, as I was sayin', and the boss was mighty teary one night. He had a swivel-eye, and was hot when he was drunk; and he giv' us partickler deviltry, which no man blunkers far if he don't deserve it, which we didn't; and that night Canvas comes to me, and says he, 'Centre-pole, I ain't goin' to sling this ear any more.' And I says to him, 'Why?' 'No man, says he, 'can drive over me with sharp-corked horses.' Which I knew then he meant to leave the show, and was bound to jine him anyway. And he says to me, 'There's an old pard of mine here, and he says as how there's a Guv'ment train goin' to start from Omaha next week, and we can get a job there to go out to the Injun country.' 'Well' Canvas,' says I kinder slowly like, 'if you goes, I goes.' 'All right,' says he. I couldn't help, wishin' 'twas somers else than the Injun country, for I had heerd them critters was lightnin' to fight, and ate up the dead 'uns, It's all well enough to stay at home and talk about it; but when it comes to goin', it's a horse of another color."

"You teamsters have a stronge, wandering life. How do you manage to live so?"

Most fellers as comes out here to work or drive has run away from the East for robbin' or murders. And they can't stay in no one place—it haunts them all the time, and they must keep a goin'. But I never did such thing. Have you ever been in the Injun country?"

"Never in my life; but I have often wished to."

"You had better stow that, and keep out of it. It's a temptin' Providence and many red devils, to go there. But, as I was sayin', we squared up with the boss—which there wasn't much comin' to us, as there always is, for we was just like sailors, and never had a dollar in the dunnage-box—and it don't take much drinkin', and dancin', and poker to clean a feller out. But we got away from there, and got to Omaha the best we could—there wasn't any railroads in them days—and Canvas and me sayeyed our horses up to the handle—which it was true, though I say it, for Canvas and me had sayeyed hosses ever sence we was knee-high to a snipe—and some o' them drivers didn't know no more about hosses than a dog does the price of hymn books.

"What made you and Canvas such friends?"

"Waal, you see, we had paddled together, and was made to go in double harness. Don't you know that Natur' makes everything in pairs? And some men gits married—which I never could sence that city chap carried off 'Melia, and which is resky, anyhow, 'cause one or t'other must go under. Canvas and me was jest like two pertaters in a hill, and had cut off his hands and put them in his pockets, and cut off his ears and fastened them to his forehead!"

Oh! what a vengeful glitter shone in his eye!

"Young man, they say when a woman loses her first young 'un, it breaks her, and as how a lion robbed of her cubs is crusty; but may you never feel as I did when I saw Canvas—him as had been my pard; had got by the same fire, and drank out of the same dipper, and shared his last terbacker with me—when I saw old Canvas, cut up like a sheep, and dead forever from me. Ten thousand devils was tuggin' at my heart, and I sank, with a yell, down by his dead side."

The emotion of the stranger almost overpowered him as he recalled those days of agony in the past.

"They told me arterward that my yell roused the camp, and they came rushing out to the spring; but I didn't know it then. I was stunned like, and never knew what happ ned. When morning came, they buried Canvas near where he died. They didn't leave no mound to draw the Injuns; but on that ground I knelt and cried. I dont look as if I could cry, but I did then. 'Canvas,' says I, 'old pard, you're gone! You was thirty-four years old. So help me God, I'll kill an Injun for every year of yours, till I wipe out the score!' They took me away, and for four weeks I was laid in a fever, which nighly made me pass in my checks; but I didn't, for I couldn't die till I'd kept my word with Canvas.

"Young man," he continued, after a pause, "I left that train at Tucson; and sence that time I've been roamin', roamin'. I have come in this trip to get a little money, and I'm goin' back. D'ye see this knife?"

He pulled out from his belt a huge, broad knife, with a wide handle, and handed it to me. In the wood I saw thirteen holes, as if bored with gimlets.

"You see them holes? Every one is a 'Pache. It's my account book, and every Injun I kill, in goes a hole. I've got a good many more to make 'fore I do as I said to Canvas; but I'm goin' back, and p'r'aps I may meet Canvas some day, if I keep my word, which the preacher says is the right lay."

What room there was for a homily on human vengeance! But I could not give it.

"Well, you've kindly heard my story, and you're from Maine; thank ye for both. I'm going to turn in."

And with this rough good-night, he rolled himself in his blankets, and the regular breathing soon showed him to be asleep. I had but fitful slumbers until early morning, when the teamster roused me to take his leave, and he disappeared.

Nearly a year after, my connection with the mines took me to Tucson; and while I was there, a scouting party came in with a badly-wounded man, who had been with them—not a soldier, but one who was always eager for an Indian fight—and, further than this, nothing was known of him.

Out of curiosity, I went in with the surgeon to see him; and there lay Centrepole Bill. He recognized no one, but kept in a deep stupor, bleeding from internal wounds that could not be stanched.

"He was an awful fighter," said the Doctor, "and has done nothing but follow the scouts."

"Doctor," said I, "I know that man." And as we watched, I told his story.

We sat there several hours, and at last the struggle came. The dying man, raising himself on the pallet, looked fixedly at the ceiling, and, in a hoarse voice, said:

"There's the show—and Canvas—" and he fell back, dead.

I looked, afterward, in his belt, and found two knives, and in each of the handles there were seventeen holes. These keepsakes of the man I begged, and have them to this day.

THE QUARREL IN THE NAVY.

If the dispute between the line and staff of the navy concerned only the few hundred gentleman who officer our ships and naval stations, we should feel little disposition to take part in it. We believe, however, that it has now reached a point which touches the efficiency of the service and intimately affects the whole country. An American vessel of war, in the present state of things, must be little better than a hell afloat, unless by good fortune the line and staff officers on board happen to be men of such just temper, common sense, and mutual adaptability that by their personal qualities they can neutralize the misfortunes entailed by their false relations toward each other. How often it chances that all the officers of a ship are such paragons, our readers may guess for themselves.

The complaint of the staff officers is not a mere sentimental grievance or a question of a gold stripe which can be settled by coaxing them to go home and be quiet. Rank, with its accompanying pay, privileges, and honors, is a serious matter to a naval or military man, the only material reward he can ever look to after a long life of toil. When the war broke out and new grades were created in consequence of the enlarged size and expanded duties of the navy all the line officers were promoted one or two degrees.

The act of Congress made no special mention of the staff, but it was taken for granted the purpose was to do the same in proportion. So, when the Captains were promoted to be commodores, the Surgons, Engineers and Paymasters, ranking with Captains, were assigned relative rank with Commodores, and so on through the list. That Congress approved this interpretation of the law is evident from the fact that during eight years the Senate unhesitatingly confirmed nominations made in accordance with it, and not a whisper of illegality was heard. But as soon as Vice Admiral Porter, who is generally regarded as the leader of the line in the present quarrel, was placed in virtual charge of the navy, it was discovered that all these promotions were illegal. All the surgeons, engineers, paymasters and constructors were consequently degraded and their pay reduced, so that now, the highest grade a staff officer can obtain is the assimilated rank of Captain. The senior staff officer on the active list has been 43 years in the service, and has held his present rank nearly 38 years.

No captain in the line and only eight of the twenty-five commodores have been so long in the service. But the question is not only whether the staff shall have rank in proportion to the line, but whether they shall virtually have any rank at all. The line officers now declare that they ought to take precedence of the staff on all occasions, afloat and ashore. The spruce little midshipman just out of school must outrank the surgeon who may have assisted in bringing him into the world. Of course the executive officers in charge of a ship must have authority over all on board; nobody disputes that; but relative rank does not imply a divided command, and the staff do not ask that under any circumstances they shall exercise the powers which properly belong to that line.

There are certain mysterious privileges of the cabin and the mess table involved in this controversy which we do not profess to understand and do not much care for. But it seems to us that a class of officers whose services are highly important to the country are now subjected to a contemptuous treatment which would probably drive most of them out of the service if they were not wedded to it by long custom, or were sure of immediate employment in civil life. As a rule we don't believe they are dangerous and violent men who need to be kept under. We don't believe that mutiny and general disorganization will be the inevitable result of treating them civilly. We believe that their manners and morals will not corrupt the fighting officers who are so loth to associate with them, and their duties do not unfit them for the society of gentlemen. A line officer is educated from boyhood for his special duties at the expense of the country. But our surgeons, our engineers, our paymasters, and our naval constructors we must get ready made. We certainly shall not get good ones unless we offer them some inducements to serve us.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Gov. Geary's Inaugural Address.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Having been honored, a second time, by the voluntary suffrages of my countrymen as their choice for Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I have, in the presence of God and this assembled multitude, renewed the solemn and binding obligation required of me by law, to support the State and National Constitutions and to perform with fidelity the duties devolving upon me as Governor. It shall be my constant aim and most earnest effort to observe the very letter as well the full spirit, meaning and intent of the obligation I have just taken.

Deeply impressed with the most profound gratitude, I can but express my most hearty thanks to the good citizens of the Commonwealth for the generous confidence and partiality they have reposed in me by re-election to the most honorable and most responsible position in their gift. But knowing well their exactions and requirements of one who occupies a position so exalted, it is with extreme diffidence I again undertake responsibilities of such vast importance, which even the boldest and most gifted might hesitate to assume. And however determined may be my endeavors to realize the expectations of my friends in support of the right, and to battle against whatever, in my judgment, may be wrong, still I am conscious of the necessity for some sustaining power and, therefore, I unhesitatingly acknowledge my dependence upon the enlightened support and patriotism of my fellow citizens, and my firm reliance upon the unerring wisdom and never failing aid of Him who controls alike the destinies of individuals and of nations.

The settlement of the vexed questions growing out of the armed conflict with treason, devolves a mighty responsibility on the loyal men of the land. Armed rebellion was signally crushed by the force of armed loyalty, and the government has triumphantly established its ability successfully to suppress domestic insurrection, however gigantic. The war itself has served to stimulate our people to fresh energies, and to the developement of new enterprises. Our manufactories have multiplied, plenty has smiled upon our fields, and blessed the labors of the husbandmen. Peace has restored our people to their homes, and cheered our firesides. The rates of taxation have been reduced, and are entirely abolished upon real estate for the use of the Commonwealth. Our State debt is being steadily and surely liquidated. Immense sums have been paid for pensions and other charities. The cause of education has advanced, and the institutions for the support and tuition of the soldiers' orphans have been liberally supplied. Railroads have been constructed, and new material resources developed. And thus our State and Nation are rapidly progressing in the attainment of those elements of greatness which have already placed our country in the foremost rank of the powers of the earth. The great railroad which binds our State to the far West, and it in turn to the oriental nations, has been completed, and all our efforts to add to our material prosperity have been crowned with unrivalled success.

It was my privilege to announce from this stand, three years ago, the principles which would guide me in the administration of the office of Governor. At that time I dwelt upon and expressed my views in reference to all questions then occupying a share of public attention. I have since, from time to time, in messages to the Legislature, set forth the condition of the State, recommended such measures as I deemed expedient and calculated to advance her interests, and expressed my views upon the various topics of the day that were of State or National importance. And having fully reflected thereon, I am the more confirmed therein, and knew of no reason why I should not endorse and reiterate them as fully, as if I again promulgated them word for word. And now acknowledging my responsibilities to my God, my conscience, as a representative, to my constituents, and considering the magnitude of the interests which have again been committed to my charge, I feel it is due to the people and incumbent upon myself, to refer them to the documents indicated, for an outline of the general policy which is intended as a guide for the incoming administration, rather than encumber this address, or unnecessarily delay this audience with their repetition. I have no new pledges to make, but confidently refer to the record of my past life, as evidence at least of my zeal and devotion to the best interests of my State and country, and for the rectitude of my intentions. And although the inability which I bring to the discharge of such high duties may be limited, I shall confidently rely upon the kind indulgence of my fellow citizens and upon a conscientious effort to uphold unblemished, and transmit untarnished to my successor in office, and to posterity, the fair fame and good name of our magnificent old Commonwealth.

Difficulties of no ordinary character constantly surround your Executive officer in the discharge of the many duties devolving upon him, concerning each of which there may be conflicting opinions. It being, therefore, impossible to satisfy all, his only safeguard is to adopt, and act in accordance with those sterling and beneficent maxims to which the early fathers gave utterance, which have been sanctioned by wisdom and experience, and resulted in the rapid growth and prosperity our institutions, and the liberty and happiness of our people.

The Constitution vests "the supreme Executive power" of the State in the Governor, and directs that "he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." The supreme earthly authority recognized by us, therefore, is the law—the rightfully determined will of the people. "No citizen is so exalted as to be above, and none so low as to be beneath its power." The Executive is as much the subject of the laws of the State as the humblest individual within its borders. In pursuance of the principles, and in the execution of the laws I have endeavored during my term of office, faithfully to discharge every official duty with a full reference to my sworn obligation, and as I shall answer at the last great day.

It should be our earnest effort to faithfully discharge all our obligations and responsibilities, both as citizens and magistrates. We should cease to tolerate anything as, "politically right that is morally wrong," and actively proscribe the corruption which so frequently marks the administration of public affairs—an evil to which attention cannot too frequently or too forcibly be invited. No sign more certainly indicates the downfall of free institutions than the indifference of the people to the moral depravity of those in authority. All history warns us to hold to our integrity as we value our national existence. Forcibly impressed with these ideas, I call upon all legislators and upon all other good citizens, and especially upon the conductors of the public press—the ever faithful sentinels of a free people—to aid in giving that tone to public sentiment which shall purify our State, and relieve her from the reproach of even countenancing those who would make a traffic of their offices in violation of their obligations. Look to it well and closely, fellow citizens, and begin at once to teach your servants that the "public will" must be obeyed, and the "public weal" is the first object to be attained in a free government. If you permit speculators to enrich themselves out of the public Treasury, and at the same time to corrupt the law making branch of the government, you pave the way to anarchy, you set the example which tempts to crime, and offer to the world an evidence, more conclusive, that self government is a failure.

Owing to the many efforts made on the part of free traders for the abolishment of the natural and wholesome protection now afforded to our home industry and to labor, I consider it a subject which claims a portion of our time and attention. If our national industry and productions, represented by thousands of factories, mines and other sources of labor, are to be preserved, there should be no reduction of duties which shall enable the underpaid and overworked population of the Old World to flood our States with the products of their mines and workshops at the cost of our destruction. The articles thus admitted would undersell the products of our artizans at our very doors, and factories would be closed, as heretofore, by similar causes. This will throw out of employment thousands of industrious men, and entail ruin upon them and their families, merely for the benefit and aggrandizement of foreign manufacturers and capitalists. As soon as our industrial arms are paralyzed and competition is destroyed, the monopolist can command his price, and it is thus clear that the policy of free trade can never permanently benefit any country that will sanction its adoption. Impelled by every feeling of interest, humanity, and justice for our artizans and laborers, we should unhesitatingly set our faces against this heresy. We should, therefore, not only earnestly legislate for the benefit of capital, but for the toiling sons and daughters of our country. It should be our constant effort to improve their social condition; to advance their intellectual status, and, above all to shield them from the destitution which is threatened by the enemies of protection to our industrial pursuits.

In my several messages to the Legislature I have taken occasion to refer to a subject which I regard as of paramount importance to the prosperity and even the stability of our government. No nation can long exist that attempts to violate any of all its obligations. The most prominent among these is the faithful payment of all its indebtedness. No good reason can be given for the repudiation of a single farthing. I said in my message of January, 1868, "The people of Pennsylvania, ever true to the Union, and unswerving in their determination to preserve its honor, integrity and perpetuity, are proud and free to assert the sacredness of the national debt, and that its ultimate payment in full must be secured." In my message of 1869, I called attention to the same subject, in these words: "The voice of Pennsylvania, as well as that of a majority of the States, has at the ballot box proclaimed to the world that all our national indebtedness, no matter how heavy the burden, will be paid according to the letter and spirit of the agreements made and entered into at the time the debt was contracted; and that in this, as in all other respects, our individual and National honor must and shall be preserved." These sentiments, so clearly expressed, I have taken frequent occasion to reiterate, and it affords me great satisfaction to observe that many who have heretofore been hostile to, or silent on this most important subject, are becoming warm in their advocacy of the principles here enunciated.

Those who saved this government from the destruction designed by treason, are they who will perpetuate it as a blessing for future generations. All that is asked of the people is to strengthen and uphold the hands of the men who have been called to do the work of reconstruction, and when that work is finished in the spirit in which it has been begun by the present National Administration, we will have a government and a country mighty in their munificence, glorious in their prosperity.

The preservation of the peace and quiet of our country, maintaining unsullied our national honor, and the harmony of the Union are among our highest duties. Let us encourage every branch of home industry, advance the true interests of moral, physical and intellectual labor, and reaching forward to the prize of the manifest destiny of our glorious Commonwealth, we may hope for her increasing prosperity, and, above all, for the smiles of an approving Providence.

I earnestly invoke a continuance of the blessings and favors which we, as a people, have long enjoyed that Pennsylvania may be ever ready to extend her sympathies to those struggling for liberty, to succor the helpless exile, and be an asylum to the persecuted and oppressed, and thus forever identify herself with the cause of equal rights and with the interest of universal freedom, justice and humanity. Then can we with truth and pride proclaim, "Long live the Commonwealth," whose guiding principles are found in the motto of our State, "VIRTUE, LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE."

THE SWEDISH LICENSE SYSTEM.—In Sweden the licensing of dram shops is controlled in this way: The public house licenses for the sale of liquors are put up at auction, and are sold for cash to the highest bidder, thus becoming a considerable source of revenue to the community.

The hours of closing are fixed and strictly adhered to. No liquor may be sold to a child or a drunkard, and money cannot be recovered for liquor sold on credit. The bars provide warm food, tea and coffee, and these to a certain extent supplant intoxicating drinks.

This plan has been in operation for some years in many parts of Sweden, with the following results: Twenty five years ago the annual consumption of home made brandy in Sweden was 25,000,000 gallons; now it is not more than 6,000,000 gallons. The purchases of licenses by companies began in Gottenburg in 1804, and in 1867 the company had secured all the licenses in the city, with entire control of the retail sales. Figures show the result; in 1865, according to police reports, 2,078 persons were fined for drunkenness; in 1866, 1,423; and in 1868, 1,372. The cases of delirium tremens in the hospitals have diminished in proportion, and in this seaport of 60,000 inhabitants cases of intoxication are now rarely seen in the streets.

Information just received from Montana indicates that most resolute measures to execute the criminal laws of the Territory against the murderers of Malcolm Clark, a prominent citizen of the Territory, murdered by the Blackfeet Indians who were in the district, have been adopted. On the 23d of December Major Sullivan and Captain Pope, accompanied by U. S. Marshal Wheeler and an adequate military force, left Helena for Seaton river to demand from the Blackfeet Indians the surrender of the murderers of Clark, and if necessary to arrest them by force.

The new blast furnace of Kimberly & Co. at Sharon, Mercer county, is being rapidly pushed forward toward completion. The stack and engine house are completed, and the men are now busy working on the stack. The buildings are intended for two furnaces, but only one will be built at present.

Three sudden deaths in Mercer Co. are reported within two weeks. Mr. John De France, aged between seventy and eighty, while dressing for church, on the 2d ult., fell from his chair and expired almost immediately. Mr. Koon, of Pymatuning township, while returning from a visit to his son on the 3d inst., fell from his horse and died instantly. Mr. Peter Barnes, of Greenville, while visiting his barn on New Year's night, fell dead. All these deaths are said to have been caused by apoplexy.

—Some fiend put a quantity of arsenic in the pump spout of Mr. Eph. Yungey's residence, at Montgomery. The result was a whole family were dangerously poisoned by the morning coffee.

Miscellaneous.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, a few reliable, an ergetic salesmen to sell by sample standard goods. Address H. H. RICHARDS & CO., novl6dem 421 Chestnut street, Phila., Pa.

New York Tribune.

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To keep pace with the growing interest in practical Horticulture and to comply with frequent appeals from all parts of the country for information on special points on the subject, we have engaged the services of a person who is experienced in rural affairs to write for us a full series of articles on the Management of Small Farms, Fruit and Vegetable Culture, and how to make them pay, giving general and specific directions from planting to the ultimate disposal of the crops.

Of late years there has been a lucrative business carried on by unprincipled men, in selling worthless and old plants under new names to the inexperienced. THE TRIBUNE will be always ready to guard the farmer against any such imposition, that comes within our knowledge.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

To make THE TRIBUNE still more valuable to its agricultural readers, we have engaged Professor James Law, Veterinary Surgeon in Cornell University, to answer questions concerning diseases of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, and other domestic animals, and to prescribe remedies. Answers and prescriptions will be given only through the columns of THE TRIBUNE. We are sure that this new feature in THE TRIBUNE will add largely to its readers, as all owners of animals are liable to need the information proffered. Inquiries should be made as brief as possible, that the questions, answers and prescriptions may be published together. In short, we intend that THE TRIBUNE shall keep in the advance in all that may, in any manner, concern the Agricultural, Manufacturing, Mining and other interests of the country, and that for variety and completeness, it shall remain altogether the most valuable of cheap and instructive NEWSPAPERS published in the world.

It has been well observed that a careful reading and study of the Farmers' Club Reports in THE TRIBUNE alone will save a farmer hundreds of dollars in his crop. In addition to these reports, we intend continue to print the best things written on the subject of agriculture by American and foreign writers, and shall increase these features from year to year, as the prudent farmer can do without it. As a lesson to his workmen alone, every farmer should place THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE upon his table every Saturday evening.

THE TRIBUNE *is the best and cheapest paper in the country.* This is not said in a spirit of boastfulness. It has fallen to New York to create the greatest newspapers of the country. Here concentrate the commerce, the manufactures, the mineral resources, the agricultural wealth of the Republic. Here all the news gathers, and the patronage is so large that journalists can afford to print the best paper. This is the strength of THE TRIBUNE. We print the cheapest and best edited weekly newspaper in the country. We have all the advantages around us. We have great Daily and Semi-Weekly editions. All the elaborate and intricate machinery of our establishment—perhaps the most complete in America—is devoted to the production of making THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE the best and cheapest newspaper in the world. The result is that we have so systematized and expanded our resources that every copy of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE contains as much matter as a duodecimo volume. Think of it! For two dollars a reader of THE TRIBUNE for one year *buys as much reading matter as though he filled a shelf of his library with fifty volumes, containing the choicest words in the language.* The force of cheapness can no further go.

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THE TRIBUNE *is strong by reason of its enormous circulation and great cheapness.* It has long been conceded that THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has the largest circulation of any newspaper in the country. For years we have printed twice as many papers, perhaps, as all of the other weekly editions of the city dailies combined. This is why we are enabled to do our work so thoroughly and cheaply. The larger our circulation, the better paper we can make it.

What are the best suggestions? Many. Let every subscriber renew his subscription, and urge his neighbor to do the same. If a man cannot afford to pay two dollars, let him raise a club, by inducing his neighbors to subscribe, and we will send him a copy gratis for his trouble. [illegible] paper at [illegible] and shall continue [illegible] Price [illegible] Even when the [illegible] as now at par with gold, no subscription will be taken at less than par—that is, at less than [illegible] cents for a year. [illegible] cannot be [illegible] less than [illegible] dollars.

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is published every Tuesday and Friday; and being printed twice a week we can of course, print all that appears in our weekly edition, including everything on the subject of Agriculture, and can add much interesting and valuable matter to it, which there is not sufficient room in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE also gives, in the course of the year, *three or four of the BEST and LATEST POPULAR NOVELS*, issued by living authors. The cost of these alone, if bought in book form, would be from six to eight dollars. Nowhere else can so much literature, intelligence and permanent literary matter be had at so cheap a rate as in THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

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PUBLIC SALE.

A Tract of Land in Moon Township.

In pursuance of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, the undersigned Committee of the person and estate of MARY RAMBO, a lunatic, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on **Tuesday, February 1st, 1870,** at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, the property of said lunatic, to wit: A certain tract or piece of land, situate in Moon township, Beaver county, Pennsylvania; Bounded on the north by lands of Samuel Reed; on the east and south by lands of Elizabeth Logan, and on the west by Raccoon creek, containing 56 acres of land more or less; about 43 acres of which are cleared and under good cultivation; the residue being good timber land. The whole tract is well fenced, and consists of the very best quality of bottom land. There are on the premises a log dwelling house and double log barn; a good orchard, containing about 100 young trees in bearing condition; one-eighth mile of a church; one-fourth mile of a mill; one and one-half miles of a schoolhouse, and four miles of Vanport Station on the C. & P. R. R. There are no crops now on the land, and possession will be given immediately.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, on the confirmation of the sale by the Court; and the balance in three equal annual instalments from that time, with lawful interest on each instalment from the day of confirmation.

JOHN STEVENSON,
jan5:td Committee, Bridgewater, Pa.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Adam Johnston, dec'd, late of the borough of Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement. LUCY JOHNSTON,
jan12:6t Executrix.

Miscellaneous.

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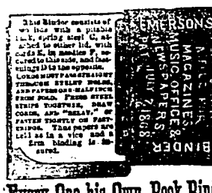

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